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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

The World Series

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Runs
Yankees	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0		
Dodgers	0	0	1	0	0	0				

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 6 (AP)—In a climactic World Series game of tense feelings, the Yankees took a 3-1 lead over the Dodgers going into the sixth inning of the fifth contest here today. Whit Wyatt for Brooklyn and Ernie Bonham for New York were the opposing pitchers. The Yankees scored two runs in the second inning and a third on Henrich's homer in the fifth. The Dodgers tallied one run in the third.

Details of today's game: Page 14.

Heavier 'Gas' Cut for N. E.; U. S. Loses Alcoa Action

The World's Day—October 6, 1941

New England: Motorists Face 20 P. C. 'Gas' Cut

New England motorists face 20 per cent cut in motor fuel supplies as new gasoline regulations are put into effect by Washington. [Page 2.]

Industrial activity in Maine was curtailed as drought-depleted reservoirs brought an electric power deficiency to the Central Maine Power Company. [Page 2.]

James M. Curley, former Mayor of Boston and former Governor, was given a third continuance until Nov. 17 in the City of Boston's attempt at law to recover $42,000 in alleged "improper profits." [Page 5.]

National: No Aluminum Monopoly Proved

New York (AP)—Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey ruled that the Government had failed to prove any of its monopoly charges against the Aluminum Company of America and 48 co-defendants and that the Government was entitled to no relief in its antitrust suit seeking dissolution of the company.

Camden, S. C. (AP)—Soldiers of the First Army, 359,000 strong, took to the fields and woods in the initial phase of a two-month maneuver program that will reach its peak during the last two weeks of November when all elements of a modern army will be thrown into simulated battle.

Washington: State Tax Collections Up 7 P. C.

The Commerce Department reported that State tax collections for the 1941 fiscal year totaled nearly $4,500,000,000, 7 per cent bigger than the previous year.

A House appropriations subcommittee decided to make a detailed study of charges of "irregularities or questionable practices" in the National Youth Administration.

Conscientious objectors serving in non-military assignments will be placed in a reserve status once their work period is completed, and will be subject to recall to duty, just as are selectees for military service, Selective Service headquarters announced.

A House subcommittee has been named to inquire into the supply of oil, coal and gasoline for the Atlantic Coast.

An Associated Press poll showed 29 Senators in favor of repealing the Neutrality Law or amending it to permit American ships to be armed and go anywhere; six in favor of arming the ships; 20 opposed to any change in the law; 18 desiring more time for study, and 23 out of Washington or unavailable.

In the Orient: Indo-China Refuses Concessions

French Indo-China was reported to have rebuffed Japanese demands for far-reaching concessions near Camranh Bay. [Page 9.]

Additional allied re-enforcements arrived in the Malaya region.

Labor Government in Australia under John Curtin, announced today, will take office tomorrow. The new Government will have an assured majority of three votes. [Page 7.]

In Europe: Vichy Claims Two Ships Torpedoed

Vichy's Navy Ministry claimed two French freighters have been torpedoed in the Mediterranean by British war vessels.

German offensive, foreshadowed by Hitler in his speech Oct. 3, was reported from London—without confirmation—to have begun with heavy attacks toward Kharkov and in the center of the line around Smolensk. [Page 1.]

Germans and Russians both indicated heavy fighting around Leningrad without any sign, however, of the Russians giving ground.

Execution of Otakar Kapka, Mayor of Prague, was announced by the Berlin Radio as underground revolt continued.

Mutual repatriation of all civilian prisoners except men of fighting age was offered Germany by Britain with the suggestion that the United States act as intermediary. Exchange of wounded prisoners by Britain and Germany across the Channel was expected to begin tomorrow.

United States Ambassador William Phillips left Rome for Lisbon whence he will return to the United States for a brief visit.

The Ark Royal, Britain's 22,000-ton aircraft carrier, was claimed by Rome to have been damaged seriously by Italian torpedo plane hits during a recent attack on a British Mediterranean convoy.

British air raiders, barred by weather from bombing German targets, concentrated in the south where they attacked Catania, Sicily, Bengasi, and Barce Libya, and Gondar in Ethiopia. Axis bombers dropped a few missiles in the Suez Canal zone.

Gen. Francisco Franco received United States Ambassador Alexander Weddell for discussion of "matters of interest to both Governments."

Americas: Berlin Ends Costa Rican Consulates

In Berlin the German Government announced it was withdrawing recognition of all Costa Rican consulates in the Reich and asked Costa Rica to close them by Oct. 15.

Havana (AP)—United States foreign service officers of the Caribbean area today opened a six-day session here which George S. Messersmith, Ambassador to Cuba, said was a customary meeting for discussion of administrative problems.

Maceio, Brazil (AP)—Unverified reports along the coast between here and Maragogy indicated that as many as four vessels may have been engaged in a week-end naval battle off the Brazilian coast and that one may have been sunk.

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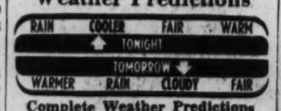

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Distribution Spurt Sought By President

Need of increased tempo pointed out in message to 13th annual Boston conference.

By Leon V. Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A speed-up of the Nation's processes for distributing goods and supplies to civilian consumers was urged by President Roosevelt today in a message to the 13th annual Conference on Distribution, which opened at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

While putting first the necessity of supplying "the other democracies and our armed forces," the President told the 700 leading merchants, economists and producers of civilian goods that in the meantime supply requirements must not impose "unnecessary hardships on our civilian populations."

To avoid such hardships, he told the famous conference, the "processes of distribution must be made more efficient and effective than they have ever been before."

Another highlight as the Conference opened was an address by Nelson A. Rockefeller, National Co-ordinator of Inter-American Trade, who defended loans by the United States Government to Latin America as more than a mere stopgap "to solve a war crisis."

He contended the loans would serve a permanently valuable purpose of improving the national economics of other American nations.

This, he argued, was America's best answer to Axis threats and to totalitarian promises of a "new order."

A third event of moment today was a message to the Conference from Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, who said:

"Neither peace nor prosperity can be assured so long as each Nation attempts to mold its economic policy according to its own ideas of its own interests, paying little or no heed to the consequences for the people of other nations.

"World standards of living after the war will depend not only on skill and labor in industry, but upon an active world trade that will enable us to acquire what we need in exchange for what we produce. Just as the ideals for which this struggle is waged transcend physical boundaries, so may our ideals in the post-war economic sphere transcend the rigid and uncompromising frontiers of economic nationalism."

Text of President's message, other news of Distribution Conference: Page 5.

Nazis Launch Offensive in Russia; U. S. Asks Soviet Pledge on Religion

Moscow's response thus far to President's hints held disappointing and unsatisfactory.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—President Roosevelt is hopeful of obtaining a more solid guarantee of religious freedom in Russia than that contained in Moscow's first public response to the American Government's initiative, it was indicated at the White House today.

Negotiations to this end, which, it is now understood, began well before the United States Military Mission reached the Soviet Union, are continuing and Mr. Roosevelt feels that they may result in producing tangible evidence that the Russian constitutional guarantees of religious worship will be made genuinely operative.

It is evident that Moscow's present response to the President's "feelers" at his last week's press conference in which he favorably compared Russia's legal provisions for freedom of religion with those of the American Constitution, has been both disappointing and unsatisfactory.

More Lip Service

Unless something more substantial is forthcoming as a result of combined representations of Lawrence Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Russia, and W. Averell Harriman, head of the American Defense-Aid Mission to Moscow, the President will write off his initiative as unproductive.

Thus far it is generally agreed that they have been unproductive and the official statement issued in Moscow in behalf of the Government by S. A. Lozovsky is interpreted by both Protestants and Roman Catholics here as merely adding more lip-service to religious freedom without giving a tangible sign that that freedom is to be protected in practice.

Considerable interest, however, attaches to the report which Myron C. Taylor, the President's personal envoy to the Vatican, is bringing back to Mr. Roosevelt following his series of interviews with Pope Pius XII. Mr. Taylor, who told correspondents upon his arrival in New York this weekend that he had information "of utmost value" to communicate to the President, will call at the White House.

It is assumed that Mr. Taylor's information concerns the prospects of the Vatican's more active cooperation—at least in the field of diplomacy and religious influence—with the Allies against totalitarianism and Mr. Roosevelt's desire to win Roman Catholic collaboration is considered to be one of the main purposes behind his efforts to regain religious freedom in Russia.

If that be a major purpose, then something more than Mr. Lo-

Continued on Page 19, Column 3

By a Staff Artist

Hitler Strikes Again

Large-scale German offensive at points indicated by arrows is reported in dispatches from London. Dotted line indicates Eastern battle front as it is today.

Nazis Execute Czech Mayor As Plots Grow

By the Associated Press

Monday, Oct. 6

Execution of Otokar Klapka, Mayor of Prague, for alleged plotting of rebellion, high-lighted the widespread but loosely-connected underground revolt against the Nazis which spread from Norway to Greece.

Announcement of Klapka's execution was carried over the Berlin radio, following announcement by Berlin that seven persons had been executed in Prague for treasonable activity Oct. 4.

It was reported from Budapest that synagogues in Prague had been closed because of Nazi charges that Jews had taken a part in the recent outbreaks.

Meanwhile, Bulgarian authorities claimed that rebellious Greeks who invaded the Bulgarian-occupied Drama district in eastern Macedonia on the night of Sept. 28 were killed after skirmishes of several hours.

No new information was forthcoming regarding the division of Nazi troops which were reported Oct. 4 to be combating guerrillas in Yugoslavia, but the newspaper La Stampa of Turin, Italy, published an interview with Dr. Ante Pavelitch, Chief of State of Croatia, in which he stressed internal difficulties and the opposition facing his Ustachi Party.

Hub girl tells how French twit Nazis: Page 2.

Leningrad only front on which Germans have not started new drive to crush Russians.

By the Associated Press

Monday, Oct. 6

A German offensive has been launched "on a very considerable scale" all along the Russian front with the possible exception of the Leningrad sector, authoritative sources in London declared today.

These sources said "enemy activity" seemed to have sagged off in the Leningrad area.

"There is evidence that the Germans are making some progress but they are being stubbornly fought," these sources added.

"If there is any one salient where the pressure is greatest it would be in the center area but the drive is being pushed strongly in the south as well."

The reported battle on the Central Front focused special attention on that theater, where it had been said recently that the Germans were relatively quiescent and where Russian counter thrusts presumably had been most successful.

Authoritative sources assumed the action was the beginning of the campaign proclaimed by Hitler Oct 3.

There was speculation in London that Moscow was the major German objective with the attack developing particularly from the Roslavl area in the south.

Meanwhile, other German troops were throwing their weight against Kharkov, in the Donets Basin, and reports declared that fighting raged along a long stretch from the Dnieper River to the Sea of Azov, where Marshal Semeon Budenny had achieved local successes and relieved the Crimean tension.

Nazis Pay Heavily

Despite reports of an easing up of fighting around Leningrad, however, Russian reports said the Germans are making huge sacrifices of men and heavy equipment in attempts to smash Leningrad's unyielding defense line.

A special Tass report from the city said that heavy fighting on Leningrad's approaches has had no let-up. One Russian air unit alone was claimed to have destroyed 324 German planes in the long battle for the city, downing all in air combat on its approaches except for 48 wrecked on German air bases.

The dispatch said the Germans had launched repeated assaults in recent days against one sector but had to retire every time, losing several villages and "large numbers" of men and officers in Russian counterthrusts.

The German High Command announced that Russian attempts to land strong forces west of Leningrad had been repulsed.

The High Command communi-

Continued on Page 19, Column 2

Steel Industry Nearing Crisis On Closed Shop

Mill owners, aided by Government and labor leaders, making determined efforts to avoid shutdown that would seriously retard vital defense production.

America's steel industry, faced with a possible showdown with the Congress of Industrial Organizations over the closed shop issue, is making determined efforts—aided by Government and labor leaders—to avoid a shutdown that would disastrously affect the Nation's defense production.

Yet the increasing number of steel mill strikes, sitdowns and minor disturbances are taken to indicate the C. I. O.'s determination to force the closed shop issue. Management in turn is reported willing rather to turn its plants over to the Government than yield.

Today the huge Wickwire Brothers steel mill at Cortland, N. Y., was closed by a walkout, the Gary works of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation virtually shut by a work "stoppage," the American Bridge Company involved in negotiating a labor dispute.

Importance of the closed shop issue was highlighted today also by the issuance by the American Council on Public Affairs of an eight-year study of the subject, a study of its benefits and abuses, its growth in American industry.

Report on Survey Lauds and Hits Closed Shop Plan

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—The closed shop is found to be gaining throughout American industry and producing both significant benefits and grave abuses, according to the results of an eight-year study just completed by the American Council on Public Affairs.

Based upon eight years of intensive research, this study for this private organization was recently completed by the Rev. Jerome L. Toner, a member of the faculty of St. Martin's College, Catholic University. He worked under the supervision of the Rev. Francis J. Haas, Dean of the University's School of Social Science and Special Commissioner of Conciliation in the Labor Department, and the Rt. Rev. John A. Ryan, Director of the Social Action Department of the National Catholic Welfare Conference. Assisting him in his study were Samuel Null, New York attorney, Lyle Cooper, Washington labor economist, and Prof. Philip Taft of Brown University. His findings are, he explains, based principally upon data obtained from the records and officials of the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the Department of Labor and leading American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations executives.

On the eve of a showdown over the closed shop issue in defense production, the Council issued an exhaustive survey concluding that

Continued on Page 19, Column 5

C. I. O. Unions Seen Determined To Press Drive

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The increasing number of strikes in steel mills, called by the Congress of Industrial Organizations largely to establish closed shops, and the resistance by employers, has given rise to the report that the steel industry and the Federal Government are striving to prevent any possible shutdown which would cause serious delay in the national defense program.

Disturbances which have been occurring almost daily for the past two months were at first regarded as distinct and unrelated but now are being interpreted as part of a possible drive by the C. I. O. for a showdown with the steel industry, both "big" and "little," over the closed shop and "maintenance of membership" issue.

To Accept Challenge

The industry, it is reliably reported, will accept the challenge and resist all efforts to extend union agreements to cover a closed shop and the dues "check-off" system. The contract between the U. S. Steel Corp. and the S. W. O. C. includes everything but these closed shop elements. This contract has about six months to run, but it is understood that the Corporation will be as much a party to the coming struggle as the independents, with whom contract negotiations are now under way, because of the union's desire to force industry-wide acceptance of the closed shop.

A general strike, or even the closing of some plants, would, it is believed here, bring immediate Government action, resulting in the Government taking over control. The industry, it is felt, is ready to risk this chance.

The unmistakably stiffened attitude of the industry, it is reasoned by some, may be due to the expectation that the Government, unwilling to risk a serious stoppage of the all-important flow of steel into the defense machine, will exert pressure on the unions to "lay off." Up to now the industry has followed what might be called an "appeasement" policy, overlooking the many minor disturbances, interdepartmental visits in violation of contracts, and unauthorized sit downs.

Publicity has been given to the stoppages in U. S. Steel captive mines, but little has been said about other minor disturbances, probably because the industry itself has not seen them as a whole and thus recognized their full import until recently.

One observer in Chicago estimates that stoppages here in the past two months have caused a loss of a month's production, equivalent to 1,300,000 tons of ingots. The Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company's 54-inch strip mill in this district was closed for over two weeks in a dispute believed primarily to stem from the union desire to show its strength.

The only plant which has had no trouble is that of the Republic Steel Corporation, and that, it is reported, is because it is located inside Chicago and the unions want to avoid another showdown with the Chicago police such as that of "Memorial Day Riot" in 1937.

Strike Votes Reported

Some of this sort of labor disturbance was expected in "little steel" plants because of the pending contract negotiations. But word that the U. S. Steel Corporation has likewise had growing difficulties indicates to observers some ground for the belief that it is all part of an industry-wide closed shop "showdown" move, notwithstanding that C. I. O. headquarters has denied responsibility for wildcat strikes and has spoken sternly to those responsible in the field.

Warning Center in Readiness As Air Bombing of N. E. Nears

Vulnerable New England—with its teeming defense industries—today stood ready to meet the danger of enemy bombing planes with a streamlined airplane warning system ready for instant use.

After six months of arduous work completed in almost total secrecy a modern air raid information center was unveiled in Boston this morning. It was unveiled, however, only to newsmen and officials. Its location must remain a mystery.

More than 350 volunteer workers—200 women and 150 men—have co-operated with experts of the First Air Force Command to establish an information center patterned after the highly organized system of interception developed by the British which has been one of the major factors in repulsing Nazi air invasions.

Vital Center

This vital center, which will be the heart of the air raid warning system for the entire New England area, will receive its first major test beginning Thursday when the First Air Force, commanded by Major Gen. Herbert A. Dargue, will subject eastern seaboard cities and towns to a simulated air attack. The air maneuvers will continue through Oct. 16.

Backbone of the information center, where volunteer workers today rehearsed for the coming tests, is a vast warning net spread over land and sea. This net consists of mechanical devices which locate aircraft in the air and are indispensable in detecting hostile approach from the sea. Over the land the net consists of a widespread system of ground observation or warning posts stationed five miles apart throughout the area under test.

Trained Operators

Thousands of telephone wires connect the observation posts with the filter center in Boston. When regular telephone operators hear the call "Army—Flash!" they automatically route it through to the hidden filter station.

Here trained operators plot the position of the reported plane on a large situation map which lies horizontally before them like a huge table. Supervisors studying the map from a balcony note the position of the planes and, by telephone, relay the information to the operation room where Army

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

President Leads Tribute To Justice Louis Brandeis

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6—In a hushed courtroom, before high officials and several hundred spectators, Chief Justice Harlan Fiske Stone today opened the new term of the Supreme Court with a eulogy of the late Justice Brandeis' "rare sagacity and wisdom, prophetic vision and integrity of character."

The court met today, for the first time since 1790, with a new Chief Justice and two new Associate Justices, Byrnes and Jackson.

As his first official act, Mr. Chief Justice Stone announced with "profound sorrow" the passing of the retired jurist last night. The session lasted just three minutes.

President Roosevelt was among the first to pay tribute to Mr. Brandeis, sending a message of condolence to Mrs. Brandeis.

Former Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes lauded the jurist, stating that Mr. Brandeis has "left his permanent impress upon our national jurisprudence."

Link to Wilson

Lean, quiet-voiced, "people's attorney," Louis Dembitz Brandeis—once "outlawed" as a dangerous radical whose appointment to the Supreme Court was attacked by former President Taft and every former president of the American Bar Association—was the connecting link between the liberalism of Woodrow Wilson and the modern economic social legislation of the Roosevelt New Deal.

The commotion and venom stirred up over Justice Brandeis' appointment by President Wilson in the early months of 1916, contrasted with the serene heights of public esteem to which he ultimately mounted, make one of the great vindications of history. As counsel for the people against the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, the New Haven Railroad, the United Shoe Machinery Company, for workingmen in insurance cases, and in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation before the Interstate Commerce Commission, the tall, austere, distinguished lawyer from Kentucky and Harvard had gained the hearty detestation of powerful corporations and financial groups.

When Mr. Wilson named him Associate Justice he had never sat upon a court. Elihu Root, Dr. A.

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

They Plot Approaching Planes

By a Staff Photographer

Secret Information Center Opened

These are volunteer workers in the filter room of the Air Raid Warning Information Center opened in Boston today. Location of the Center is being kept secret by Army authorities. The workers will receive their first test Thursday when the New England air defense maneuvers get under way.

Boston Officials Contradict Carmody Statement of Overbuilt Defense Housing

Local Authority Says Project Is Flooded With Applications

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Housing Authority today denied charges of John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator, that defense housing had been overbuilt in the Boston area and left largely unoccupied.

A spokesman for the local Authority said that the only project in this area—an 873-unit project in South Boston—was flooded with applications, that all space now has been assigned, and that every tenant is a defense worker.

The difference of opinion—or, possibly, of facts—is ironical in view of the fact that the Boston Housing Authority is agent for Mr. Carmody himself in renting the defense units.

Mr. Carmody's charge, however, was not aimed at his Boston agents, with whom he works in friendly co-operation, but at a fellow Washington official, with whom he shares authority, Charles F. Palmer, Defense Housing Co-ordinator.

Mr. Palmer, apparently, is supposed to decide where there is a need for new housing for defense workers. Then, Mr. Carmody spends money appropriated by Congress to build the houses asked by Mr. Palmer.

Reflecting recent friction between the two offices, Mr. Carmody told a special Senate Defense Investigating Committee on Friday that defense housing units, many of them unoccupied, were built "without reason" because of the "very great insistence" of the Defense Housing Co-ordinator's office.

Boston Listed

He listed Boston as among several areas where "mistakes" were made. In Boston, he told the Senators, "the shipyard workers did not want to live in our building." He said he had believed from the start that the Boston area housing moves were "preposterous suggestions."

"I don't see yet the business sense of doing what was done," he testified, "and I believe I'm the only one who has said publicly that it was a mistake, except perhaps the workers themselves who were supposed to benefit."

Comment in Boston today by a high official of the Housing Authority, who are rental agents for the property, disclosed that more than 3,000 applications have been received for the 873 units, that about 220 of them now are occupied, and that the remainder have been assigned and will be occupied soon.

The history of the project indicated, however, that many months elapsed during the time that applications were being received and investigated.

The sequence of key events went like this:

With employment increasing last year at the Fore River shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Quincy complaints of a housing shortage arose, although the Chamber of Commerce denied there was any lack.

In November, Co-ordinator Palmer certified there was a need for 2,500 new housing units in the Boston area as a result of the Fore River expansion. He said that of the 2,500 units, 1,050 should be provided by the Federal Government, and the balance by private enterprise.

The next move was Mr. Carmody's, who was required to provide the Federal Government's share of the new dwellings called for by his Washington colleague. Agents of Mr. Carmody made surveys in Quincy and Weymouth, but found no site large enough and suitable for such a big undertaking as a 1,050-unit dwelling.

Local Opposition

They also found local opposition to a Federal housing development on the ground that a Federal project would cost the City much for added services, yet yield no taxes, and would not be needed after the emergency.

Then, on Jan. 30 of this year, the problem was solved—or, so it seemed—with announcement that the 873-unit slum-clearance project in South Boston, then virtually completed, would be turned over to the Federal Works Administrator for use of defense workers from the shipyard.

This provided at once 873 of the 1,050 units required by Co-ordinator Palmer. Subsequently, Mr. Carmody's men selected a site in North Weymouth for a small Federal-built project to consist of 177 units, thus completing their assignment. Construction at Weymouth was held up, however, pending filling up of the South Boston units.

Since the last of January, the Boston Housing Authority has been receiving applications and assigning workers to the South Boston defense units. The big question was whether there really was a need for this lebensraum among the growing number of Fore River workers.

Answer to the question was delayed, first, by difficulty in getting the applications distributed to prospective tenants; then, by strict rules limiting tenancy to persons moving to Quincy from a distance—rules which later were relaxed to permit evicted workers and those from sub-standard dwellings in Quincy to be accepted.

In the end, it was announced here today, between 1,200 and 1,400 applications were received from Fore River workers, of which approximately 280 were found acceptable. The remaining units have been assigned to other defense workers with about 460 going to employees from the Boston Navy Yard; and about 130 to workers from the South Boston Army Base and the Watertown Arsenal.

Robert J. Kellar

A Member of City Missionary Society Handicraft Class

Possibly 8-year-old Laura Taylor is saying: "I never saw a yellow pig; I never hope to see one . . . but I'd rather see than be one." She is making this one out of a lemon, with toothpicks for legs, cloves for eyes. She is a member of a handicrafts group conducted by the City Missionary Society of Boston at the Highland Congregational Church in Roxbury, under leadership of Miss Blanche A. Smith, one of the society's missionaries. The City Missionary Society is celebrating its 125th anniversary Oct. 9-19.

Gas Supply To Dealers Is Again Cut

Twenty per cent less gasoline will be available to New England motorists under the new indirect rationing system, one oil company official predicted today as the recently-issued order went into effect along the Atlantic Coast.

To support his estimate, the oilman pointed out that the new regulations restrict deliveries of motor fuel to Massachusetts dealers to 95 per cent of what they were in October, 1940. Bay State motorists, with current consumption up 10 to 15 per cent over a year ago, thereby face a 20 per cent drop in supplies of gasoline, he said.

Although other oil companies said that there would be no need for belt-tightening for several months, the same official said the pinch would be felt immediately. Gasoline dealers, he went on, will be unable to borrow on future supplies as they have done in the past. They will be restricted, he said, to exactly 95 per cent of what they used a year ago and must ration this over the whole month.

Tighten Grip

Seen as an attempt by Harold L. Ickes, Oil Co-ordinator, to tighten his grip on gasoline distribution, the new order was issued during the week-end by Donald M. Nelson, Director of Priorities of the Office of Production Management. Effective immediately, the limitation order regulates gasoline deliveries to companies and dealers, superseding the Civilian Allocation Program posted last August. Details were made public here today.

Directly affected by the limitation order are the oil companies and their outlets. Forbidding transportation of gasoline from any point in the Atlantic Coast area to a point outside, the order set up two percentage charts prescribing the amount to be delivered to the Coastal States and another for deliveries to gasoline dealers.

The first chart, regulating deliveries to the Atlantic States by primary suppliers—the major oil companies—has as its base period the months of May, June and July. Deliveries to the storage tanks in Massachusetts, for instance, will this month approximate 90 per cent of the average monthly deliveries for those three months.

Deliveries to the gasoline station with which the motorist has more direct contact are based on the amount consumed at that station during the same month in the preceding year.

Will Be Monthly Revision

The percentage charges will be revised monthly and published on the twenty-sixth of each month. Reports of deliveries must be filed with the Co-ordinator by the twentieth of the following month. Primary and secondary suppliers must keep records of deliveries, of the States and parties receiving, for at least two years.

Deliveries to Federal, State and local governments are, as before, exempt from limitation. They must be reported, however. All records will be subject to inspection and audit by the OPM.

For the first time the Co-ordinator provides for an appeal by the dealers for adjustment of their reduced supply. Dealers dissatisfied with the failure of their companies to adjust the reduction may then appeal to the Co-ordinator.

Even distribution over the monthly period is also prescribed for primary suppliers. Certification that this provision has been met must be filed with the Co-ordinator on the tenth of the following month.

Violations of the provisions of the order are punishable by criminal prosecution or an edict from the OPM depriving the violator of priorities assistance.

City Missionary Society Pioneer in Child Education

Giving children a start in the "three R's" is not ordinarily considered a job for Sunday schools. Nevertheless, more than a century ago, several "Sabbath schools" were established in Boston by the City Missionary Society for teaching boys and girls to read so that they could gain admission to the town's public schools.

This curious episode in the history of Boston's primary education is being recalled by the Society on the eve of its 125th anniversary, to be celebrated Oct. 9-19.

Back in 1816, children were not allowed to enter the public schools until they were seven years of age, and not even then unless they could already read without first spelling the words. By this regulation, children of parents too poor to pay for private instruction were, to quote from the first report of the Missionary Society, "inevitably cut off from that very education which in appearance is open to all." And the report adds: "Thus that susceptible period of life preceding the age of 7 years must be spent in almost total ignorance by those children who cannot be prepared for the town schools by reason of their poverty—unless by the timely and absolutely necessary aid of charity schools."

Opened Schools

Such "timely aid" the Society undertook to give when it opened two schools in 1817, one in Mason Street and the other in School Street. For several months the latter school held its sessions at 7:30 in the morning. A total of 500 pupils were admitted, 336 of them in the Mason Street school, of whom a fourth could not read words of one syllable and most of whom did not know their letters. Ages of youngsters thus ignorant ran from 5 to 13 years.

Two more schools, one in North Bennet, the other in Hawkins Street, were opened the following year, bringing the number of pupils under instruction of the society to about a thousand.

"A great proportion, when first introduced to our schools," says the Society's 1818 report, were almost as ignorant as when they were born of every thing necessary or desirable to be known. Not a few were unable to read—some of whom, but for the organization of this Society, would probably have remained to the present time, and perhaps through life in this deplorable state. Many of them were wise to do evil, though to do good they had no knowledge."

That these schools greatly raised, not only the level of literacy, but the moral and religious standards of the pupils, is evidenced from a multitude of pacts and figures presented by the Society's early workers. One immediately practical benefit is noted:

Glass Broken

"One gentleman in particular, who resides in a part of the town from which many children have been taken to the Sunday schools, informs us that the preceding year he had 60 panes of glass broken on one Sabbath by boys in the neighborhood, whom he was compelled to quiet by the assistance of the police. But since these schools have been opened, he assured us he has witnessed no disturbances nor depredations upon the Sabbath."

The Scriptures formed the chief material of instruction. Exact social and religious statistics are commonly associated with more modern procedures, but the earliest records of the Society abound in figures. Of the "female department" of the Mason street school, appears this record:

"The quantities committed to memory between the middle of October, 1818, and the 1st of Oct. 1819, may be stated as follows: 130 prayers, 9,840 verses of hymns, 17,208 answers in the catechisms, and 44,217 verses of Scripture. . . . One of our scholars has, within the year, committed to memory 3,429 verses of the Bible."

Leaders in the society, however, were wise enough to realize that these "Sabbath schools" were not a final solution for the secular education of Boston's young children. Four of the founders, William Thurston, Josiah Salisbury, Samuel T. Armstrong and Pliny Cutler, together with John Hopkins, waited upon the Selectmen of Boston and pointed out the necessity for primary schools.

School System

Through the efforts of these men such schools were incorporated into the town's system of public education in 1818, under what was called the Lancastrian system. This was its first trial in Boston, but it had been generally adopted in New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia. The essential idea was to use the more advanced boys in school to interest the younger pupils, thus saving expense, as a large number could thus be taught under the direction of only one adult superintendent.

Power Consumers In Maine Agree To Curtail Time

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 6 (AP)—Secondary customers of the Central Maine Power Company have agreed to start tonight curtailing industrial activity because of a power deficiency occasioned by a protracted drought in the State, Walter S. Wyman, Company President, announced today.

To meet the Company's request to conserve power in the face of depleted hydroelectric reservoirs, the customers—consumers of secondary power for electrical energy purchased to supplement their own water power—will either curtail operations a few hours daily or function on a half-week schedule, Mr. Wyman said.

Lodge Advocates 'Specialist' Army

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts returned today from two months' active duty with the army and recommended that the United States establish a large "specialist" army that would require the calling of a smaller number of citizens to service.

Senator Lodge, a member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, based his proposal on service with the Second Armored Brigade as operations officer during the army's largest peace-time maneuvers just concluded in Louisiana.

A reserve Captain, Senator Lodge said he would report to the military committee that a study should be undertaken by Congress immediately on military policy with a view toward establishing a large army "with increasing emphasis on regular troops and less burden on civilians."

Merchants and Miners Line Plans Suspension

Temporary suspension of passenger and freight service of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company is being contemplated, it was announced today by Arthur J. Doyle, Boston agent.

The company has maintained for 75 years steamship service between Boston and Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Newport News.

The change would leave Providence as the only New England terminus and is due to the shuffling of services brought about by the loss of ships. Only nine out of 20 ships are left to them, Mr. Doyle said, the others having been sold, chartered, or taken over by the Government.

House Passes The 48-Hour Bill Over Veto

The Massachusetts House of Representatives, meeting in regular session for the first time since Aug. 3, today passed, over the veto of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, a bill permitting cities and towns to establish a 48-hour week for employees in city and town institutions.

The vote was 146 to 66, a margin far greater than the two-thirds majority necessary. The Governor had vetoed the measure on the ground that persons in the armed forces are making sacrifices and that until the national emergency is over, the legislation should not be enacted liberalizing employment regulations for public employees.

Meanwhile the Senate, returning to regular business, after sitting as a court to convict Daniel H. Coakley of improperly securing pardons for convicted gunmen, passed to be engrossed a bill abolishing the position of cashier in the Attorney General's office.

The legislation is designed to remove from State service John J. Harrington of Charlestown, who was appointed to the cashier's post by Paul A. Dever, former Attorney General. For some time, Democratic legislators have been fighting bitterly to block passage of the bill, which has already been approved by the House.

After Statement

The abolition of the office came after Democratic Minority Leader Chester A. Dolan declared that an "agreement" had been made before the Coakley impeachment trial to find another place in the state service for Mr. Harrington, and added "it is up to them to live up to their side of the agreement."

Senator Thomas J. Lane (D) of Lawrence, declared that the measure was motivated by "politics," and argued that it was "establishing a bad precedent when we start abolishing civil service positions."

Republican Senators contended that the cashier's post was unnecessary—an argument advanced by both Governor Saltonstall and Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell in seeking its abolition.

As the House and Senate today started their prorogation drive members received a plea from the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations to defeat the ½ of 1 per cent tax on earned income and the $2 head tax proposed to finance liberalization of old age assistance. This issue is probably the most controversial now pending on Beacon Hill.

Federation's Objection

In a bulletin to the legislators the Federation contended both proposals "fall far short of raising the necessary revenue."

"Organized taxpayers of Massachusetts submit that if the Legislature makes any change in the law, it must first place the present liberal old age assistance program on a solid, lasting financial basis, out of fairness alike to the aged and to the taxpayer."

A total of $14,000,000 in new revenue would be needed to cover increasing the minimum monthly benefit from $30 to $40 and to remove the present load from the back of real estate, the Federation said. The revenue needs were listed as:

1. $3,600,000 to make up the present annual deficit in State old age assistance funds, which is passed on to the real estate taxpayer through the State Tax.

2. $5,100,000 to finance city and town share of old age assistance, now raised from property rates, "contrary to promises of proponents when the original law was enacted."

3. $5,000,000 to meet the increased State and local cost of liberalization.

The liberalization bill has already been approved in both branches. However, the House favors the earned income tax while the Senate insists on a $2 head tax. The earned income tax would produce up to $9,000,000 while the head tax yield is estimated at $4,500,000.

Another major issue to be settled before prorogation is election of a successor to Daniel H. Coakley in the 4th Councilor district.

21 Candidates Nominated

Thirty-five Democratic State representatives from the Fourth District today nominated 21 candidates to succeed Mr. Coakley, who was removed from office last week by the Senate.

Late today the same Democrats expect to select one of the 21 candidates as their choice to succeed Mr. Coakley, who stands barred from office because of his pardon-securing activity. Final selection must be made by the Legislature.

Meanwhile, Senate Republican leaders over the week end shifted from their plan to support a Democrat to succeed Mr. Coakley. The upper branch G. O. P. leaders now are favoring selection of a Republican by the Republican-controlled Legislature so that the Executive Council may also revert to Republican control.

Republican leaders in the House, however, are still reported favoring selection of a Democrat because of the overpowering Democratic majority in the Fourth District, formerly represented in the Council by Mr. Coakley.

Among the 21 names were those of 16 representatives including Representative Patrick Gilbert Sullivan of Boston, Representative John Flaherty, Representative Lawrence McHugh of Boston. Others on the list include John E. Kerrigan of Boston, former State Senator and former candidate for Sheriff, and George Murray, former President of the Boston City Council.

Cambridge City Council's PR Action Called 'Childish'

Scoring as "childish" the action of Cambridge City Councilors in throwing their meeting into confusion to avoid a rollcall on a measure requesting appointment of an experienced director of the City's first "PR" election, Dean James M. Landis, Chairman of the Cambridge Committee for Plan E, today called for "swift and effective repudiation" of such tactics "by the voters of the City this fall."

Chairman Landis' statement could be interpreted as calling for defeat of those Councilors involved in the Council uproar who are seeking a place on the City's new Plan E Council to be chosen in November. As such, it was the first official pronouncement from the Chairman indicating a preference as to specific candidates. The Plan E Committee is expected to endorse a slate of candidates later on.

The incident which Dean Landis characterized as "childish" occurred at last week's Council meeting when a resolution requesting the Election Commission to employ an experienced and competent expert as director of the count for the City's first proportional representation election was called up for discussion.

Staged Walkout

As someone suddenly called for adjournment, Councilors scuffled to their feet and staged a mass walk-out leaving only Councilors Henry D. Winslow, Edward A. Crane and Haven Parker in the Council Chamber. While Councilor Winslow, a Plan E proponent, and the others protested and demanded of the chairman an orderly procedure, certain Councilors in the corridors poked their heads in the door to jeer and give catcalls.

Dean Landis' remarks came in a prepared statement in which he criticized plans of the Election Commission to appropriate $30,000 for the coming election, thus bringing the total allotment to $56,615.

"Further examination of the requested appropriation for the election this fall in the City of Cambridge under proportional representation convinces one that it can be pared enormously," Dean Landis declared.

"Of far greater importance than this appropriation, however, is the selection of a competent and experienced director of the count. The action of the majority of the City Council on this issue last week is proof of the necessity for deep and thorough-going reform. Their childish antics are deserving of swift and effective repudiation by the voters of the City this fall."

Called Excessive

Proposed appropriation of $30,000, which brings the total allotment to an unprecedented figure, was today characterized as "excessive" by George Hallett, nationally known authority on PR elections.

"While I have made no exact calculation, $30,000 seems to be an excessive amount to appropriate for a PR count in a City the size of Cambridge," Mr. Hallett declared, "in view of the fact that the total cost added by PR when it was first used in Cincinnati in 1925 was only $22,052.59." Cincinnati is about four times the size of Cambridge.

"I can assure you," continued Mr. Hallett, "that if I should be employed as director of the count, and my advice were taken as to arrangements, no such sum would actually be used."

Mr. Hallett's declaration was disclosed on the eve of a meeting late today at which the Finance Committee of the Cambridge City Council was expected by observers to give approval to the proposed appropriation—or most of it—despite vociferous objections by the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association and Plan E leaders.

Views of Mr. Hallett were solicted by Chandler W. Johnson, a Plan E leader in Cambridge, and were contained in a letter which the PR expert wrote to Mr. Johnson.

Warning Center in Readiness As Air Bombing of N. E. Nears

Continued from Page 1

officers study a larger map of the area.

In this room officials of the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, and Civil Aeronautic Authority determine whether the planes reported may be their own. Once it is decided that the planes are enemy ships army officers in direct touch with New England air bases can direct the action of interceptor or pursuit planes. A large chart indicates immediately how many planes are available at any instant at any of the six fields being used in the tests.

A radio-controlled board, the method of operation of which is a military secret, provides an accurate check against the human equation and the possibility of error.

The interception system involves a tremendous outlay in labor, money and material. The telephone facilities required to operate such a warning service involve a vast net of communication lines which must be so co-ordinated they will not break down existing and indispensable commercial systems.

More than 3,000 civilians have volunteered their services as plotters and tellers to man the installations at the information and filter centers, several of which will be located in other eastern key cities. In addition, the operation of ground observation posts requires the services of 40,000 volunteer civilian observers.

Exacting Duty

These sentinels have volunteered for a most exacting duty. Exposed to all kinds of weather, they must maintain a ceaseless vigil, patiently scanning every corner of the sky to insure that no high altitude formations pass unobserved.

The adoption of this complicated system was held necessary by Army officials after the failure of every other means of effectively stopping bombardment which pursuit tacticians could devise.

In the first World War, it was pointed out, pursuit planes never attempted interception as it is understood today. They were forced, through lack of adequate information of enemy air movements, to keep as large a pursuit force in the air as possible at all times, relying on a chance encounter with the enemy. Such a system is extremely uneconomical employment of the force available and would not be effective in covering such an area as the Atlantic coast line.

Today the interceptor command is a vital component of each of Uncle Sam's four air forces. It carries out its mission of active air defense with a team composed of interceptor pursuit squadrons, anti-aircraft artillery, balloon barrages, and the warning net. Headquarters of the First Interceptor Command charged with protecting the country's northeast sector is at Mitchel Field, Long Island. The commanding officer is Brig. Gen. John C. McDonnell.

Alien Violators Face Indictments

Widespread violations of the Alien Registration Act by aliens failing to notify immigration authorities of changes of address will be presented to the Federal Grand Jury for consideration, Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, announced in Boston today.

The numerous violations of the Act by aliens will be the first matter to go before the Grand Jury which convenes Oct. 9, Mr. Brandon said.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN COOLER FAIR WARM
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARMER RAIN CLOUDY FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and becoming cooler this afternoon; fair, much cooler tonight, with lowest temperature near 55 degrees; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, continued cool; moderate northerly winds tonight becoming easterly on Tuesday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair and cooler tonight, Tuesday increasing cloudiness; little change in temperature.

Vermont: Fair and cooler tonight; Tuesday increasing cloudiness followed by rain beginning Tuesday afternoon and night.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and cooler tonight. Tuesday increasing cloudiness followed by rain Tuesday night; cooler.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	74	82	New York	79	93
Chicago	59	—	Norfolk	73	94
Denver	45	58	Philadelphia	73	96
Kansas City	71	75	St. Louis	73	88
Minneapolis	52	62	San Francisco	47	68
New Orleans	76	88	Washington	75	96

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., October 6, 1941.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:02 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:48 p. m.

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Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on "Childhood Experiences in Greenland" by Marie Peary Stafford. In the Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, at 8 p. m. Doors open on the Boylston Street side at 6:30 p. m.

Tuesday

At the Museum of Fine Arts, fourth session of the extension course on "Color Composition in Home Furnishings" by Margaret George. From 10 a. m. to 12 noon, and 7 to 8:30 p. m. Gallery talk on "Recent Accessions" by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m.

First of a series of French Causeries, presented by Mrs. Thomas H. Shepard. "Napoléon III et l'Imperatrice Eugénie" will be discussed by Mlle. Lina M. Grémillot, French lecturer and disease. At 89 Rawson Road, Brookline, at 10:45 a. m. For further information call Mlle. Grémillot, Com. 9109.

First free showing of the sound motion picture depicting the Battle of France in May and June, 1940, and the organization and operations of the Free French Forces of General de Gaulle, under the auspices of France Forever. At the display shop, 84 Boylston Street, Boston, in the Little Building, at 12:15 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Hub Girl Back From France Tells How French Twit Nazis

An inside story of how the "passive resistance" of the wily French is keeping German overlords in the occupied zone as uneasy as Mexican jumping beans was told today by Miss Pauline Corday, who has just returned to Boston after a two-year stay in France.

Miss Corday left here for France in the summer of 1939 for a year's visit with her mother, but was trapped by the German invasion and has just succeeded in getting back to the United States.

Interviewed at Free French headquarters at the Hotel Vendome, Miss Corday told of one occasion after a speech by Vice-Premier Admiral Jean Darlan when it was ordered that his picture should appear in a certain newspaper. It was published, as ordered—but at the top of the fifth column!

In the small towns the Germans have a practice of posting lists of people who have been executed for aiding the English. It is supposed to terrorize the populace. Miss Corday threw up her hands in scorn. What do the French do? They place flowers beneath the notice!

On Bastille Day, July 14, everyone came out in the tri-color. Nothing was said. People just strolled about, some in blue dresses, some in white, others in red, but always as groups in the order of the French colors.

Children stood innocently in windows holding books. The covers were red, some were white, others blue. It was impossible for the Germans to stop it without rounding up everyone in the town.

Miss Corday was scornful of what she described as the slow-wittedness of the Germans. General de Gaulle called for volunteers, she related, and suddenly there was a rush business in tickets for a certain small town on the border between Occupied and Unoccupied France. It took the Germans five months to catch on, she said.

Speaking of the secret departure of many hundreds of Frenchmen from towns and villages all through the occupied territory, Miss Corday described the tight-lipped fortitude of their womenfolk.

Even among friends, they will only say, "He has gone to the country. He has found a job somewhere." Many times they will not know for months whether "he" has succeeded in escaping German capture and joining the Free French leader.

In one instance that she recalled, it was ten months before the family finally learned that the boy had got through. In all that time his home folks never asked or tried in any way to find out his whereabouts.

On the anniversary of Mr. Lindbergh's Paris flight, Miss Corday said that Le Matin published long accounts of the Lindbergh feat and many pictures of the flier.

Much as Parisians distrust and ridicule the German-controlled press, they are forced to purchase the papers in order to keep up with the latest food and coupon regulations.

Repairs Started On Canadian Plane

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 6 (AP)—Immediate repair and reassembly is planned for a twin-motored Royal Canadian Air Force bomber which made a pancake landing near Greenland, N. H., after straying off course.

Canadian technicians arrived by plane yesterday to help in the task, and U. S. Army authorities said work was expected to get under way immediately at an undisclosed spot.

Operations would be slowed, they said, by the handling of two 206-pound bombs which remained in the plane's racks after it descended in the light of its flares Thursday. None of the four-man crew was hurt.

Saltonstall in Parade Of Ancients in Montreal

MONTREAL, Oct. 6 (AP)—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts and other members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of that State paraded through Montreal today and laid a wreath at the foot of the cenotaph.

They were accompanied by the band and members of the Montreal military unit. Mayor Adhemar Raynault of Montreal, was also present.

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Religious Education Gains Greatly in Past Five Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 — Approximately 500 communities of all sizes in all parts of the country now release children during school time for religious education, according to an Office of Education Survey just made by Dr. Mary Dabney Davis, Senior Specialist in Nursery - Kindergarten - Primary Education.

Major development of weekday classes in religious education has taken place especially during the last five years, about half of the programs now in existence having been initiated since 1935, Dr. Davis's study showed.

Attendance figures reported indicated that nearly two-thirds of the elementary school boys and girls and a little more than one-third of the high-school pupils take advantage of the opportunity to attend weekday religious classes when they are offered.

Programs Attract Attention

Queries to education officials regarding such programs have greatly increased since the disclosure by the 1940 White House conference on children in a democracy that approximately half of the children and youth in the United States receive no religious instruction outside the home. Dr. Davis's study answers questions regarding the stability of the programs that have been started, State laws and local regulations governing release of pupils; and procedures followed in organizing and conducting classes.

Discontinuance of 124 programs, reported to Dr. Davis, was laid chiefly to two causes: First, "decisions of the sponsoring agencies to discontinue the program; and second, dissatisfaction with the program due to a lack of suitably prepared teachers, inadequately planned programs and unsatisfactory results."

"Comments explaining action taken by the churches included the burden placed upon the ministers and church members for both time and money; a waning interest on the part of the community, the teachers, and the pupils; and the factor of church denominations which became a problem in some communities," Dr. Davis explained.

Cause of Dissatisfaction

"Dissatisfaction with the program centered chiefly in the teachers' inability to meet the public school's standards of teaching and to maintain discipline among the pupils."

Attendance at week day church schools is elective as far as initial choice of parents is concerned, but it is usually compulsory for all children whose parents have signed request cards for dismissal from school or religious education.

Dr. Davis made no comment on the value derived by student from out-of-school church classes, but she did point out that where school programs of character education have striven to "help children from kindergarten through the high school to become conscious of the need for a type of human conduct which exemplifies principles in the teachings of the Bible," traits of "respect and consideration for the rights of others, fair play, honesty, truthfulness and other desirable character qualities are developed in varying types of experience."

Special legislative authorization for release of public-school pupils during school hours for religious education was reported for Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, New York, Oregon, South Dakota, West Virginia, and for Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. Four of the eight state laws were enacted during the last two years.

Rulings of state attorneys general authorize the release of public-school pupils for weekday classes in Illinois, Nevada, Pennsylvania, and in Idaho, where the ruling is limited to the release of high school pupils. In California, Oregon and Washington the attorneys general have ruled adversely to the release of pupils for religious instruction.

As a sidelight, Dr. Davis pointed out that in approximately three-fourths of the States today, the laws permit or require the reading of the Bible at some appropriate time during the school program; 12 States require Bible reading; in six more States the law specifically permits Bible reading, and in 18 additional States permission for Bible reading is implied in the general terms of the law.

Located in 38 States

The 500 communities that now release children for weekday religious instruction are located in 38 States, according to Dr. Davis' report. In four additional states—Alabama, Massachusetts, Mississippi and Wyoming, plans for starting the programs were reported by one or more school systems.

In 1940, New York led in the number of communities giving such instruction, with 59 listed. Minnesota came second with 29; Ohio, 23; Illinois, 18; and Wisconsin, 13. Of 256 school systems reporting high-school classes of religious education, 96 said they granted credit toward graduation upon completion of the work, 140 do not and 20 gave no information on the subject. For pupils who do not elect to take such instruction in the elementary schools, study periods were substituted, regular classes continued or remedial work given for special problems.

Generally, in the larger cities religious instruction is administered by interdenominational councils, co-operating with school officials, while in the smaller places, individual churches are usually in charge.

British Cruiser Repaired in U. S.

Wide World

Officers and Men of H. M. S. Orion at Mare Island Navy Yard, California

These fighters for Britain enjoy a brief vacation in the United States as their cruiser undergoes repairs on the West Coast. The Orion is one of two British cruisers damaged in war action and now in the Mare Island Navy Yard for repairs. In the front center is T. C. T. Wynne, commander of the Orion, who saw action in the Mediterranean.

New York Laughs and Is Sober Over 'Fun to Be Free' Pageant

By Alexander H. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Fight for Freedom, Inc., packed Madison Square Garden here last night to dramatize what critics saw as the seriocomic side of the American view of the war in Europe and United States involvement in the conflict. It was called "Fun to Be Free," and it mixed serious dramatics and serious talks by men important in the national preparedness scene—men such as Wendell L. Willkie, William S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management, and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia—with fun makers such as Billy Rose and musical comedy "stars" Miss Ethel Merman and Miss Carmen Miranda; dancers Bill ("Bojangles") Robinson and other headliners of the stage, so that 17,000 persons who comfortably crowded the Garden alternated between realization of what war means and laughter

One of the features of the serious side of the show was a simulated air raid on the garden. It was a postlude to a patriotic pageant by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur, visualizing the contributions to American freedom made by national leaders beginning with Patrick Henry and ending with President Franklin D. Roosevelt. As Mr. Roosevelt's image was thrown on the screen, a phonographic record of part of his "shoot-on-sight" radio address of Sept. 11 was played.

Woman Thought It Real

The "air raid" began with an announcement that enemy fighting planes had been seen over Laredo, Texas; that Los Angeles and San Francisco were under air attack and that an air squadron was approaching New York, 50 miles out. Then the roar of airplane motors was heard and the lights of the Garden went out. Thousands of parachutists descended from the high ceiling, with searchlights picking them out. Although the parachutes were small things—only about eight inches in diameter—and the "soldiers" attached to them were of cardboard, about five inches high, it was an extremely realistic demonstration—so realistic that the cry of one woman in the audience was heard throughout the Garden as the lights came on again:

"I thought it was real!"

Mr. Willkie saw the thought of the Nation as having been greatly clarified during the last few weeks. He said he was encouraged when he read in the press "that our opponents were referring to one of the basest arguments to divide the United States on the basis of race and religion."

Without mentioning Charles A. Lindbergh and other America First headliners, Mr. Willkie did refer to Mr. Lindbergh's speech in Fort Wayne, Ind., last Friday when Mr. Lindbergh said there was a possibility of the 1942 election being called off by the Federal authority. When he read this, Mr. Willkie said, he knew that "the opposition was becoming bankrupt of argument."

Mr. Knudsen saw the United States what it is "because of its adherence to the democratic way."

"As far as I am concerned," he said, "this country is the country of freedom, of individual liberty, of democracy. I don't want to get into an argument with the Greeks or the French or anybody else about who invented this system; who first learned to love liberty, but I am sure of this: this is the country that has made the democratic way work better than any other country, and this country is what it is because of its adherence to the democratic way."

Southern Editor for War

Mayor La Guardia, who opened the speaking program, saw real fun and real freedom impossible in the United States "until Hitlerism has been destroyed." The necessary means to this end was the protection of war goods on the high seas, he declared, "so that they will get to the places where they will do the most good."

Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal who returned here recently from a trip to England, came out strongly for the United States entering the war.

"Today is the time for war," he declared. "Tomorrow, if we work and are wise, may be a time for peace. Today is the time for war because peace is impossible. Peace is not the absence of war. Peace is the presence of justice."

The rally was sponsored by the stage, screen, radio and arts division of Fight for Freedom, Inc., and it was in line with the high entertainment and dramatic traditions of the New York stage. Miss Lynn Fontaine recited Walt Whitman's "I Hear America Singing," Jan Kiepura sang, and Albert Spalding, violinist, played.

Plane Workers Spurn Peace

By the Associated Press

American Federation of Labor machinists rejected at San Diego, Calif., last night a wage dispute settlement with the Consolidated Aircraft Corp., negotiated last week in Washington by the National Defense Labor Mediation Board.

The membership in a three-hour session voted to send its negotiating committee back to Washington with instructions the settlement proposal would not be accepted unless a 13-cent-an-hour boost for workers not affected by the beginners' scale was made retroactive to July 5.

The compromise reached by union and company officials with the Board provided for a boost in the beginners' scale from 55-65 cents to 60-75 cents an hour, with a blanket increase of 13 cents an hour for workers not affected by the scale. The boost for beginners would be retroactive to July 5, under the settlement proposal, but the blanket increase would be effective as of Oct. 4.

Consolidated, which employs 27,000 workers, has a $750,000,000 backlog for land and sea bombers for the United States and Great Britain.

Gary, Ind.—About 6,000 of the 10,500 Sunday workers at the Gary works of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp. were idle Sunday after 39 cranemen employed in key positions failed to report for work.

The stoppage in the world's largest steel mills, producing 100,000 tons a week, began at midnight Saturday. The company suspended operations in seven of its 12 blast furnaces and 47 of the 53 open hearths. Maintenance crews prevented the furnaces from freezing.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Telephone workers of 12 States, attending the Central-Southern Regional Conference of the National Federation of Telephone Workers, called on the Bell System and associated companies for a blanket $10-a-week wage increase in the plant department.

They also asked for informal discussions in Chicago with the plant management in the near future.

States represented by employees of the Bell System are Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Minnesota, Nebraska, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma.

Utica, N. Y.—State Labor Mediator Andrew J. Doyle announced wage increases had been granted 125 drivers of three milk trucking firms to end a four-week strike.

A. F. of L., Opening Convention, Pledges Support to Defense

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 6 (AP)—Full support of national defense by the American Federation of Labor was pledged today as the organization opened its sixty-first convention.

The Executive Council, in a report prepared for submission at the opening session, said the A. F. of L. would do its part "in complete confidence that the spirit of a free people cannot be crushed, and that victory will bring broader and more stable world conditions assuring freedom in life and work."

The convention opened in the Senator Auditorium, an uptown hall seating some 3,500, with President William Green in the chair and some 600 accredited delegates representing 135 international unions among the estimated 5,000 visiting Seattle for the fortnight's sessions.

Secretary - Treasurer George Meany's annual report showed a balance on hand Aug. 31 aggregating $1,007,149.96 comprising $800,054.15 defense funds for local trade and federal unions and $207,095.81 general funds. The previous year's balance was $716,151.82.

Mr. Meany reported the past year's receipts as $2,126,971.57; expenditures and fund transfers, $1,853,973.43.

Organizing expenses for the year aggregated $1,039,758.98. The Federation chartered 496 unions of all classes during the twelve-month, and had a total of 1,441 directly-chartered local trade and federal unions on its register at the close of the books, with an average membership for the year of 198,605.

Total paid memberships of affiliated unions set an all-time high, for the second successive year, of 4,569,056.

Of relations with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Executive Council report said the Council "reaffirms its position in favor of peace negotiations designed to bring about a settlement of differences . . ." and asserted "responsibility for failure to meet and renew negotiations . . . rests squarely and definitely with leaders of the rebel, rival, dual C. I. O. movement."

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Ship-Side Music Hath Its Charms In Building Battleship Alabama

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 6 (AP)—A new ingredient is going into the building of the United States Navy's 35,000-ton battleship Alabama.

It's the same stuff that Negro section hands have been putting into track-laying for the railroads for years and, said Commander W. McL. Hague, superintendent for new construction at the Norfolk Navy Yard, it seems to be good for warships as well.

The "stuff" is music, sweet and swing, classic and "corny," it goes to the several thousand workmen, getting the new battlewagon ready for her launching next February in six concerts daily from phonograph records played through an amplifying system.

On the theory that music hath charms to vary the clatter of riveting machines and give the men some little respite from their work under pressure, Commander Hague established his ship-side symphony some time ago with four music periods during two of the shifts and two other periods during layoffs for lunch.

Seven major loud speakers and many smaller speakers carry the music to scattered sections of the new construction area and the men are privileged to request their favorites which range from Lily Pons' rendition of "Tales of Hoffman" to lighter music sung by lesser lights.

The concert schedule calls for fast music at 10:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m., 6 p. m. and 9:30 p. m. At the 11:50 a. m. and 7:40 p. m. lunch periods the music is pensive and meditative.

The question of how well Commander Hague's idea was going over with the men was answered by the amplifying system itself.

The system burned out and in the several days before it could be repaired hundreds of complaints deluged the commander's office.

Knollys Reach Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Oct. 6 (AP)—Lord Knollys arrived Saturday with Lady Knollys on the Yankee Clipper and was driven immediately to the public buildings, where he took the oath of office as Bermuda's Governor.

In his inaugural address he dedicated his office to the cause of co-operation with the United States as Britain's ally.

American Army and Navy officers joined Bermuda Government officials in welcoming him.

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THE General Motors car that gave the world the famous Hydra-Matic Drive now takes another great step forward! For '42, Oldsmobile contributes the B-44—a brand new, heavier, huskier motor car—with Hydra-Matics available for every buyer! The B-44 is *stamina-styled* for better looks, with new Double-Duty Bumpers, new Fuselage Fenders, new sleek-line Fisher Bodies and Strato-Lounge Interiors. It's *stamina-built* for better durability, with heavier new Dreadnaught Frame, enlarged Hydraulic Brakes and added weight where weight counts. And it's *stamina-powered* for long, trouble-free life, with new higher compression Econo-Master Engines that develop more "fire-power" with minimum use of gas. For a car that's built to order for the tempo of the times, you can't beat the Oldsmobile B-44. Come in and see it, compare it, drive it. You'll find it offered in five separate series—two 100 H. P. Sixes and three 110 H. P. Eights. You'll find it priced lower than you might expect—but far beyond your expectations in appearance, in appointments and in long-lasting, all-round quality.

DEFENSE COMES FIRST

Well ahead on its No. 1 job, Oldsmobile is turning out high-caliber artillery shell by the thousands a day—now going into mass production of automatic cannon for fighting planes.

HYDRA-MATIC DRIVE*
NOW ENTERING ITS THIRD GREAT YEAR!

Proved in the hands of more than 130,000 owners—and still further *improved* for '42—General Motors' Hydra-Matic Drive is again offered on all Oldsmobile models. Hydra-Matic Drive saves time, saves effort, saves 10 to 15 per cent on gasoline!

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Clubwomen Of Milton Aid Eight Students

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Women's Clubs Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Scholarship loans have been made to eight Milton students this fall by the Scholarship Fund Committee of the Milton Woman's Club, it was announced today at the opening meeting of the season.

Mrs. Harold Melvin is Chairman of the Committee administering the fund which was established in 1907 and has provided thousands of dollars in loans since then to young people of Milton needing assistance to complete their education. The Committee this year has loaned $800 to the eight students, some of whom have received more than $100 and some less. The amount is according to their needs.

The fund is maintained through gifts from individuals, other groups in Milton and from the Milton Woman's Club itself which today appropriated $50 for it. The money is loaned to students without interest and they repay it as fast as possible after they are graduated and earning. One girl worked all summer in order to pay back the $100 she owed by this fall so another student could have the advantage of it this year, Mrs. Melvin said.

The Committee hopes to interest other civic organizations in Milton in definite support of the scholarship project this year, making it, if possible, a city-wide endeavor for the benefit of the young people of the community. Only students who have had high scholastic standing throughout their high school course and who receive the recommendation of their high school principal are considered for the loan as it is the purpose of the club that it shall go only to those who are making the best use of their educational opportunities.

A hospitality hour at 1:30 preceded the business meeting of the club and the program, with Mrs. Howard W. Draper, the new President, and Mrs. Francis Bates, retiring President, receiving together. The Philergian Bell Ringers presented the program.

The meeting was held in the clubhouse, 104 Reedsdale Road, the debt on which was paid off last June.

University Group Meeting Friday

A membership tea will open the season for the Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women Friday afternoon in Phillips Brooks House in Cambridge. Each member has been requested to bring as a guest a friend who is a prospective member.

James A. Nelson, Vice-President of R. H. Stearns Company, Boston, will address the meeting on "Problems of Buying in a National Emergency." The business meeting will be at 2:30 and the program at 3 o'clock.

The tea hour will be in charge of Mrs. Harry R. Tosdal of Belmont, Mrs. John H. Williams of Cambridge and Miss Edith Johnson, of Wellesley College, will pour.

British War Relief Group Opens Workshop

A new branch of the British Workshop Division of the British War Relief Society is opening in Dedham today. Located in the Dedham Community House on Ames Street, it will be open daily from 9:30 to 4:30.

The committee for this new venture includes Mrs. R. Minturn Sedgwick as Chairman, John O. Stubbs as Treasurer and Mrs. Frank G. Allen as Secretary.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Oct. 7

12:45 WMEX 1510kc.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35 mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio in The Christian Science Publishing Building.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73 mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

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By a Staff Photographer

Greetings

Mrs. Edwin Ofgant (left), House Chairman of the Milton Woman's Club, being greeted by Mrs. Howard W. Draper, president, who presided today at the opening meeting of the club in its clubhouse, 104 Reedsdale Road. The building, erected in 1931, was completely paid for last June under the leadership of Mrs. Draper, who was then finance chairman, and made the lifting of the debt her major project for the year.

Professional Women's Club Plans Season

The Professional Women's Club, of which Mrs. Clara Cushing Reynolds of Winchester is President, has issued its October Bulletin, heralding the beginning of its 1941-42 season. Its first meeting is announced for Tuesday, Oct. 14, at 2:30 in the Georgian Room of the Hotel Statler.

The program, at 3:15, will be under the chairmanship of Mrs. Hortense Creede Railsback who will present a dramatic reading of a one-act play, and music by Mary Pumphrey Tower and Barbara J. Tower, mother and daughter who have attained note as concert pianists for their two-piano work together.

Preceding the date of the general club meeting, the Dramatic Workshop Group, of which Mildred Dana Shaw and Kitty Knight are co-chairmen, will have a meeting in the clubrooms at the Statler Oct. 9 at 10:30 in the morning. A representative from the Curry School will speak.

The Choral Group will begin its weekly Tuesday rehearsals on Oct. 14 at 10:30 a. m. under the chairmanship of Helen A. Gordon.

The club, which has a membership of 750, has as its other officers in addition to Mrs. Reynolds: Mrs. Earl R. Weidner, First Vice-President; Mrs. John A. Bruce, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Joseph F. Ryan, Third Vice-President; Mrs. John F. Capron, Fourth Vice-President; Miss Estelle G. Marsh, Recording Secretary; Miss Pauline C. Herzig, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. Grace Taplin, Treasurer; Miss Julia M. Enegress, Chairman of Finance; Juanita F. O'Hara, Historian.

The Directors are: Dorothy H. George, Bertha Barnes, Mrs. John H. Hollis, Clara A. Staudenmayer, Mrs. Carroll J. Swan, Mrs. Bernard Appel, Bertha Cary, Mrs. Oscar L. Hodgkins.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:45 p. m.—Music
7:00 p. m.—International Morse Code practice (for Advanced Students and Beginners).

(15.13mc or 11.73mc)

8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will program; News; Music and Special Brazilian Half-Hour.

WBSO (11.87mc)

4:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.
5:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Gordon Gifford, baritone, Vincent Lopez Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; 'Sports Page.'
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; Hollywood Reporter; Music.
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; José Bethencourt's Rumba Band; Dance Concert.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, cowboy songs; drama.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:15 p. m.—"Hello, Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.84 meg., 28.5 m.
Moscow—6:45 p. m.—News in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Mozart Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.84 meg., 28.5 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English; HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.84 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Tokyo—8:25 p. m.—Report. JLG4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Orquesta Progresista"; TGWA, 6.66 meg., 31 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.
Lima, Peru—10:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music and Song. OAX4Z, 6.06 meg., 49.3 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.84 meg., 28.5.; DXP, 6.03 meg. 49.7 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—"The Music of Britain." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—11:15 p. m. — "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Kaiden-Keystone

Mrs. Clara Cushing Reynolds
President of the Professional Women's Club which will hold its first fall meeting on Oct. 14 at the Hotel Statler.

Woburn Honors For Mrs. Johnson

Mrs. Robert Johnson, immediate Past President of the Woburn Woman's Club and now Eighth District Director of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, will be guest of honor at the first autumn meeting of the Woburn Club Oct. 7, at 2 p. m.

Preceding the business meeting and program, there will be a reception for new members. Marion T. Rudkin, who spoke before the Club last season, will give as the program a series of book reviews under the title, "Books for Every Mood."

New officers for the coming year are headed by Mrs. Malcolm Blodgett, President. Serving with her are, Mrs. George C. Dunnells, First Vice-President; Mrs. Donald O. Friend, Second Vice-President; Mrs. S. Robert Cummings, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Harry W. Peterson, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. Arthur J. Moore, Treasurer. Two new committee Chairmen added to the customary list this year are Mrs. Arthur F. Ray, War Relief, and Mrs. Harold H. Given, Defense.

Noanett Club's Wellesley Sale

The Noanett Garden Club of Massachusetts on Wednesday will have a plant sale at the estate of Mrs. Walter Hunnewell in Wellesley, from 2 to 5:30 p. m.

Choice hothouse plants from the members' greenhouses as well as fruits, vegetables, gourds, and seasonal decorations will be sold in the conservatory adjoining the house.

Visitors to the plant sale will have opportunity to see the beautiful Italian Garden on Mrs. Hunnewell's estate, and tea will be served for a small charge after 4 o'clock.

Mrs. Hunnewell is chairman of the sale, assisted by Miss Amelia Peabody, Mrs. Robert M. Tappan, Mrs. Ralph B. Williams, Miss Louisa Hunnewell, and Mrs. Theodore E. Brown.

Women's Peace League to Meet

William Henry Chamberlin will address the first monthly meeting of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock at the Colonial Kitchen, 43 Charles Street.

Mr. Chamberlin served for some years as a foreign correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor and is the author of books on foreign affairs. He will discuss the Russian situation in his talk Thursday.

The League's meetings are not confined to its own membership but are open to the general public. Luncheon reservations must be made by Wednesday at the headquarters, 14 Beacon Street, Boston.

Maine's New Liquor Board Allays a Lot of Antagonism

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 6—Maine's new State Liquor Commission, Stephen F. Leo (R), Portland, Temporary Chairman; Col. Edward J. Quinn (R), Gray, and Harold B. Emery (D) of Limington faces a very difficult and thankless task; but if it carries out the principles set forth in the only statement the Commissioners have made since they took office the new Commission will avoid a great deal of criticism and at the same time win support for itself and for Gov. Sumner Sewall.

Reports had spread through the State that the new Commission, headed by the Governor's private secretary, was bent upon some drastic changes; "wholesale firing" were the words used by one member of the Governor's Council who opposed the new setup. "It is ont the thought of the Commission to indulge in any wholesale dismissals or to make any radical changes in the personnel structure," declared the Commissioners in their joint statement which continued to say experience and service of employees would be recognized.

Rumors and Critics Silenced

The statement did a lot to quiet the rumors and no doubt to remove some of the criticism of the Governor's actions in insisting upon a change in the Liquor Commission despite any political consequences that might be forthcoming. The Commissioners left the situation there, but others have chosen to read between the lines. They recognize that Governor Sewall, with the support of the "dry" forces in the State, intends to see that the letter of the law is strictly obeyed as to liquor. Laxity in penalties for violations of the law was the major charge against the former Commission.

In general, it is expected the new Commission will devote a greater share of its time to problems of enforcement. It is expected that with the co-operation of Chief Henry P. Weaver of the State Police, an official of wide experience in liquor problems, the new Commission is going to launch a campaign for closer co-operation between local police and liquor inspectors—co-operation some maintain has been noticeably lacking in the past, it having been too often the apparent opinion of local enforcement officers that beer and liquor problems were not their's, but were solely for the State inspectors to handle.

With a small force of inspectors and a large territory to cover, enforcement, it is contended, has suffered as a result.

Sewall to Run Again

Governor Sewall will seek a second term in office. The early announcement of his intentions spiked rumors that he would oppose Senator Wallace White or seek election to Congress. It followed shortly upon a parley of Republican leaders at the home of Senator Ralph O. Brewster and immediately led to the withdrawal of former State Senator Roy L. Fernald as a gubernatorial candidate. Instead Mr. Fernald will seek re-election to the State Senate. Democrats, seizing upon alleged disunity in G. O. P. ranks as a result of the squabbling over the Liquor Commission are combing the ground for a strong candidate to oppose Governor Sewall. There has been some talk that George W. Lane, Jr., Lewiston banker and member of the State Defense Commission, might be prevailed upon to run; but so far Mr. Lane has not warmed up to the idea.

Checkerberries and a Chasm Brook Farm Thrills of 1874

Saturday marked the 100th anniversary of Brook Farm, in West Roxbury, where Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne and others worked. In connection with this anniversary which is being celebrated at the Farm, The Christian Science Monitor publishes this word picture of the Farm in an earlier day. The author is a noted Boston editor and naturalist.

By Francis H. Allen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My acquaintance with Brook Farm began in the year 1874; when, as a boy of seven, living on Mount Vernon Street, West Roxbury, I joined other boys of the neighborhood in rambling through the woods and fields of the region. Our rambles extended from the blueberry pastures of what was then known as the Hay Estate, now bounded by LaGrange, Vermont, and Temple Streets and the railroad, to Home Farm.

Home Farm, formerly owned by Col. Harry Russell and the home of the famous trotter, Smuggler, was then the property of Joseph Arnold, who later lived on Corey Street. Within its borders were what we called the Checkerberry Woods and the chasm, a gap in a large pudding-stone ledge, a very exciting playground for boys.

The Hay Estate was famous not only for its blueberries, but also for a large white oak, long since fallen, that we children knew as Prince Edward's Oak—I never knew why—but which was called by our elders the Parker Oak, from a tradition that Theodore Parker was wont to rest under it, probably on his way to and fro between his house on Center Street and Brook Farm.

Brook Farm itself occupied the middle part of our customary wanderings. It was the brook, of course, that atttracted us boys most.

My more intimate acquaintance with Brook Farm began when I began to hunt for birds within its precincts. I soon found that the variety of cover there—fields, tillage, pasture, meadows, woods, and shade-trees attracted an unusual variety of birds, and it became a favorite haunt of mine.

The first mention of Brook Farm that I find in my youthful bird diaries is under date of Feb. 22, 1884, when I "went to walk in the woods beyond Brook Farm" and heard there my first robin for the year. My records, which, by the way, are not complete, for I never have kept complete lists of all the birds I have seen or heard on the Farm, show 119 species found on Brook Farm, and I can think of eight or 10 more that must certainly visit the Farm or fly over it every year, besides a good many more that must be occasional visitors. This does not include the birds that could only be found on the river and the meadows immediately bordering it.

Hawthorne's Observations

Of course, I am not the only one who has enjoyed the birds of Brook Farm. Without making any real search of the literature I must at least quote Nathaniel Hawthorne's observations on birds in that part of his notebooks which was devoted to his life at the Farm. Under date of Oct. 9, 1841, he wrote: "A walk this afternoon to Cow Island. . . . Coming within view of the river, I saw several wild ducks under the shadow of the opposite shore, which was high and covered with a grove of pines."

These are the notes, not of an ornithologist, but of a man who kept his eyes open and who knew how to report what he saw. The descendants of crows which Hawthorne saw, still haunt Brook Farm, the small birds still flit about the fields, I see wild ducks almost every time I walk there, and if the partridge no longer lives in the woods, he was there only a few years ago to my knowledge.

Last Stand of Some Birds

The larger river meadows, where cat-tails are now superseding the meadow grasses to a great extent, have long-billed marsh wrens, whose bubbling, though woodeny, songs are more pleasing than the efforts of their short-billed cousins; and in several years I have found the older flycatcher along their borders, a bird that is rather rare in eastern Massachusetts, though fairly common in northern New England.

Perhaps Brook Farm is the last stand of the bobolink and the meadowlark in the city of Boston. Both of those species were abundant in West Roxbury in my boyhood, but they have retreated before the real estate operator. They are birds of the open field and not too wet meadowland, and there is not so much of that kind of country left now hereabouts. I was delighted to hear two singing bobolinks on Brook Farm this June, and the sweet piercing strains of a meadowlark, too.

I have said nothing of the woods of Brook Farm because their bird life is not so very different from that of other parts of West Roxbury. And the woods, too, are less extensive and fine than they used to be before sand-and-gravel companies invaded them and the hurricane ruined much of what was left. They will still reward the bird enthusiast, however, and I never visit the farm without going into the pine grove there and listening at the edge of the small maple swamp. In these woods I have seen such rare birds as the Arctic three-toed woodpecker, the yellow-bellied flycatcher, the winter wren, and the gray-cheeked thrush.

And, now I am speaking of uncommon birds, I must record a few more seen elsewhere on the Farm—a mockingbird in January, 1919; a white-crowned sparrow in 1939; a pine grosbeak in 1884, and two snow buntings in March, 1939. Snow buntings, though common in winter along the seashore, are rare in West Roxbury, and I was much surprised to see those two on the hilside near the old barn.

Christian Science Program For Tuesday, Oct. 7

11:30 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program; presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

3:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW (11.78mc) (25.6m) and (18.38mc) (19.8m), Christian Science program, presented under the auspices of the Committee of Publication.

Unitarian Service Leader Sails for Europe Today

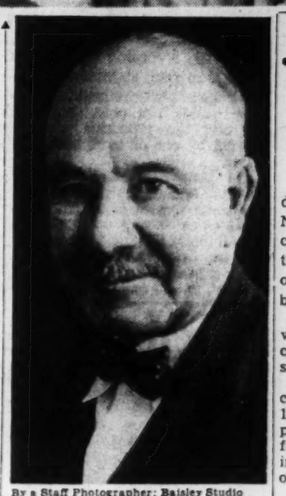
Returning to Europe to direct emigration and other projects of the Unitarian Service Committee in Portugal, Spain, and France, Dr. Charles R. Joy of Newton Highlands, European Director, sailed Saturday on the Excambion. He will represent in Europe, for the Committee, the American Friends of Yugoslavia, the International Migration Service, the American Friends of Czechoslovakia, the Central Bureau for the Relief of Evangelical Churches of Europe, and the Committee for the Assistance of War Victims of the Congregational Christian Churches.

Danbury Fair Sets a Record In Attendance

DANBURY, Conn., Oct. 6—More than 30,000 persons attended the Danbury Fair here yesterday on its opening day, setting a record for first-day attendance for the 72-year-old exposition.

President G. M. Rundle, who has headed the fair for 56 years, is greatly pleased with this year's setup. "All have high praise for our handsome new administration building, which replaces the one destroyed by fire last February," he said.

As to homecraft, the quilt department reports a difficult time finding adequate space to display the entries of Connecticut and New York State women. Even the culinary department reported more than its usual number of entries, hundreds of the finest examples of bread, cakes, pies, jellies, and canned fruits and vegetables vying for space in the arena.



By a Staff Photographer; Baisley Studio

"Boy, What a Jack-o'-Lantern That Would Make"

(Above) Arden Witherwax, of Pleasant Valley, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., finds it difficult to choose which of the monstrous pumpkins on display at Danbury Fair this week would make the best Jack-o'-Lantern. (Below): G. M. Rundle, who has headed the Fair for 53 years, declares this year's display is "the best ever."

Jump in Costs In September Hits All Foods

All items in the foodstuffs index of the State Division of the Necessaries of Life, showed an increase in price in September, with the exception of potatoes and onions, it was announced recently by John P. McBride, director.

The jump in the food section was slightly more than 2.8 per cent from the previous month, he said.

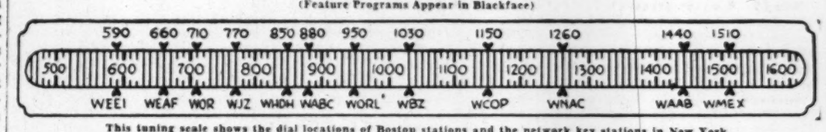
The combined meat index increased from 138.6 in August to 147.4 in September, or about 6 1-3 per cent. The remainder of the food index increased from 112.5 in August to 113.6 in September or about 1 per cent.

The combined cost of living index in September was 1¼ per cent above the previous month and 5½ per cent over September of 1940.

Prices of suits, shoes, hats, and shirts, were higher than for the previous month, and caused an increase of 1.63 per cent in the clothing section of the budget. An increase of 2.6 per cent was noted in the fuel and light section, due to higher prices of anthracite coal and fuel oils.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	World Series Baseball	Sports and Music
3:15 Defense talk	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Game	Sports and Music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	World Series Baseball	Sports and Music
3:45 "Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Game	Sports and Music
4:00 Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	World Series Game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Concert Orchestra	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	Sports Comments	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 "About Us"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Johnson Family": drama	John Kiley, organist
4:45 Around the Hub	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports Matinee	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin": sk.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Vagabonds: Quartet	Frank Ryan, sports	Five Star News
6:00 Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time"
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports programs
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"The Great Gildersleeve"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Political Talk
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"The Great Gildersleeve"	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	Five Star News
7:30 "Blondie": comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Mickey Alpert's Orch	"Lone Ranger": sketch	"Salute" program
7:45 serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger"; sketch	State House Topics
8:00 "Vox Pop": quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	James Melton; Francia	"Sizing Up the News"	Political Talk
8:15 "Vox Pop": quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	White; orchestra	Sky Over Britain"	Jerry Sears's Orchestra
8:30 "Gay Nineties Revue"	"True or False": quiz	Margaret Speaks; Alfred	Political Talk	Civilian Defense Pr'g'm
8:45 Elmer Davis	"True or False": quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Tillman Tells
9:00 "Radio Theater"	Front Line Headlines	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Irene Dunne, Don	"Meet the Band"	program	Colonial News Service	Sports and Music
9:30 Ameche, "Unfinished Business"	"For America We Sing"	"That Brewster Boy":	Raymond Gram Swing	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	"For America We Sing"	dramatic serial	Mary Small, songs; orch.	
10:00 Orson Welles and	Nat'l Rep. Club Dinner;	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Network Sports	Five Star News
10:15 Mercury Theater,	Speaker, Lord Halifax	vocalists; chorus	Network Sports	"Dance Digest"
10:30 Civilian Defense	Aloha Land	NBC Concert Orch., H.	Network Sports	"Dance Digest"
10:45 News; Sports	Ted Steele's Music	Leopold Spitalny, con.	Network Sports	George Harris' Orch.
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Dance Digest"
11:15 Masterworks of	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather	Dance orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:30 Music; network	"Music You Want"	Dance Orchestra	Radio Newsreel from	"Day's End"
11:45 dance music	"Music You Want"	Dance Orchestra	London, Arthur Mann	"Day's End"; News

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News Reporter	"Sunrise Special": organ	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Uncle Elmer"	Musical Clock; news	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	The Westerners	George and Dixie, songs	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast; music	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"; talk,	"Post Exchange"
8:30 "Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	"Post Exchange"
8:45 "Rowdy Revue"	Toast; music; talk	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Farm and Home News
9:00 Hits and Encores	News; recordings	News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 American School of	"The Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 Chair	"The Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Your Morning Pick-Up"; orchestra
9:45 "The Virginians"	Shopping news	"Musical Roundup"	Defense Pgm. Music	
10:00 Hymn Recital	The Scour Hour	"Bess Johnson"	N. E. Cupboard	Studio talk
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	News; "Hum and Strum"	"Bachelor's Children"	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Help Mate"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Food Fair	"Two Men and a Girl"	"The Road of Life"	Studio Speaker	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Home Forum"; talk	"Mary Marlin"	News Commentator	String Orchestra
11:15 "Man I Married"	Music; talks; stories	"Pepper Young's Family"	Studio Program	"Letter-Quest"
11:30 Bright Horizons, sk.	Music; talks; news	"The Goldbergs"	"Melody Strings"	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"David Harum"; sketch	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News musicale	Gene and Glen"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 Big Sister, sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Musical Roundup"	Dept. of Agriculture	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and Home	"Singing Sam"	Italian Melodies	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; news; farm com-	Radio Playhouse	Italian Melodies	Monitor Views the News
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	ment; music	News Service	Front Page Farrell	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Serial drama	Agricultural news	"As the Twig Is Bent"	World Series Baseball	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 "Right to Happiness"	Tony Wons	Marjorie Mills: house-	Game	Organ recital
1:45 "Road of Life"	News; weather	hold talk	World Series Baseball	Studio Speaker
2:00 Serial drama	Talk; U. S. Army Band	"Light of the World"	Game	Bernard Levitow's Orch.
2:15 Serial drama	U. S. Army Band	"The Mystery Man"	World Series Baseball	Marguerite Porter, songs
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Dance Concert	"Valiant Lady"	Game	Studio Speaker
2:45 "Kate Hopkins"	Dance Concert	"Grimm's Daughter"	World Series Baseball	Five Star News
3:00 'Of Men and Books'	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Game	Sports and music
3:15 'Of Men and Books'	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	World Series Baseball	Sports and music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Game	Sports and music
3:45 "In Transition"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	World Series Game	Sports and music
4:00 Egon Petri, Piano	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Egon Petri, Piano	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Siesta Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Del Castillo, organ	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"The Johnson Family"	Ellsworth Moody, songs
4:45 Around the Hub	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports Matinee	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	"A to Z in Novelty"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs";	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"; sk.	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	"Escorts and Betty"	Frank Ryan's Sports	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; music; weather	News Service	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	"Dance Time"
6:15 Voice of Broadway	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 Bob Hannon, songs	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	"Diminutive Classics"
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; drama	News of the World	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Five Star News
7:30 Helen Menken in	Geo. Burns, Gracie Al-	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Confidentially Yours"	"Salute" program
7:45 "Second Husband"	len; vocalist; orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"PM Reporter"
8:00 "Are You a Missing	Treasury Hour: Variety	Ray Block's Orchestra;	Talk by J. L. Kraft	WMEX Drama Shop:
8:15 Heir?"; drama	Show; guests; orches-	vocalists; chorus	J. Crowley's Press Conf.	"Essays in Drama"
8:30 "Arkansas Travel-	tra; Graham McNamee,	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Ned Jordan, Secret	Civilian Defense Progr'm
8:45 er"; Bob Burns	master of ceremonies	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Agent"; drama	CCC Program
9:00 "We, the People";	Famous Jury Trials	Frank Crumit and Julia	Civilian Defense Prog'm	Variety Hour
9:15 interviews; music	Famous Jury Trials	Sanderson's Quiz	Colonial News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 Report to the Na-	NBC Symphony Or., Di-	Fibber McGee and	Cong. Hamilton Fish	Variety Hour
9:45 tion: talks; drama	mitri Mitropoulos, con.	Molly	Morton Gould's Orch.	Variety Hour
10:00 Orson Miller's Or.	NBC Symphony Or., Di-	Bob Hope; J. Colonna;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Roosevelt Message,	mitri Mitropoulos, con.	soloists; orchestra	Civilian Defense Pgm.	George Harris's Orch.
10:30 by Sumner Welles	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.;	"Mystery Hall"; David	"Dance Digest"
10:45 News; Sports	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch.	soloist; comedian	Cheskin's Orchestra	"Dance Digest"
11:00 Weather; Master	News; music	News Service	Parade of the News	"Dance Digest"
11:15 Works of Music	Weather; "Music You	Local news; weather	Parade of the News	"Day's End"; music
11:30 Music; network	Want"; recordings	Ruby Newman's Orch.	BBC News; Bunny Berigan's Orchestra	"Day's End"; news
11:45 dance music	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.		"Dance Digest"

Credits, Prices, Other Fluctuating Factors Get Attention From Distributors

Leadership in Lasting Peace Held to Rest in North America

Visualizing the requisites for a lasting peace and prosperity for the world as world-wide "reasonable freedom of trade" and stability of trade and tariff policies of all nations, James Stanley McLean, President of Canada Packers, Ltd., of Toronto, told the Distribution Conference luncheon-meeting today of a new order in which North America will inevitably have the responsibility of leadership.

Indicating the part that Canadian-American trade relationships may be expected to play in the new post-war order, Mr. McLean urged that both countries "strive to set all our problems each in its proper perspective," so that "we cannot fail to find our identity of interests in a prosperous, sane, and peaceful post-war world."

The war is not going to last forever, he said, and "sooner perhaps than most of us have dared to hope the tasks of the organization of peace will be upon us. These problems are going to be even more complex than those of war. Immediate economic difficulties of industrial readjustment will be very great but not insurmountable.

"As soon as the war is over there will be the makings of a great post-war boom in civilian industries, just as there was in 1919-20," he said.

"Lessons of the last war indicate, however, that Governments should not be too quick to relax price and other controls which could be used effectively to damp down excessive and unhealthy developments immediately after the war. As far as possible, the economic system must be 'eased back' to more normal conditions.

"The idea that we in North America should only import raw materials and give in exchange manufactured goods is a kind of economic imperialism that is very properly feared and resented by other countries. Economic policies of the great powers must not be based on the idea that they will import only the raw materials of the economically less advanced countries. Economic security and rising standards of living throughout the world, not merely at home, are the bases of both domestic prosperity and of world peace and progress.

"When this war is over, North America will inevitably, whether we like it or not, have the responsibility of leadership. Such a responsibility cannot be evaded, for even doing nothing is a form of leadership which the rest of the world will hardly be able to avoid following."

'Some Pumpkin' Gets Emphasis In A Vermont Garden

WESTFORD, Vt., Oct. 6 (AP)—"Some pumpkin!" exclaimed those who have seen the 93-pounder grown by Robert Jackson in the first garden he has ever cultivated.

It is 63 inches in circumference and 20 inches in length. The average of others he cultivated was 25 to 30 pounds.

By a Staff Photographer

Prominent Personages at Meeting in Statler

Left to right: George Hansen of Chandler & Co., President of the Boston Retail Trade Board; P. A. O'Connell, general chairman, and Daniel Bloomfield, Director of the Thirteenth Boston Conference on Distribution. Inset: Miss Ruth E. Broome and Miss Rasawne Haffner of the Prince School welcome the delegates.

Joint Fight on Prices Asked By Chairman of Conference

Calling for co-operation of retail merchants and the consuming public in a joint effort to prevent retail prices from rising beyond reason, P. A. O'Connell, president of E. T. Slattery Company, and general chairman of the Distribution Conference, today told the delegates that "we must stand side by side with our customers in this battle. As the agent of the consuming public this is our fight as much as theirs."

With retailers and the consumers working together, he said, it should be possible to retard and even prevent some of the extreme increase in prices that otherwise will occur. "Even now, we see evidence of this possibility," he said. "Current wholesale prices at present are about 25 per cent higher than a year ago but most merchants anticipated the large demand and bought ahead so that the increase in the average retail price of goods so far is only about 10 per cent.

"In large part these stocks that were purchased in advance will last through the Christmas trade. Retail prices of merchandise for Christmas, in most lines, will not be much higher than now. In certain lines there will be shortages but, in the main, consumers can count on ample supplies for Christmas shopping at about present prices."

Looking forward, Mr. O'Connell said that a more difficult period will come early next year when current stocks are exhausted. "Even then, however, it should be possible, through careful buying, through certain economies, and with the co-operation of the consuming public, to prevent extreme inflation of prices in consumer goods.

"Our retail merchants are determined not to be stampeded into buying at higher prices than are absolutely justified."

Harvest Show Opens Wednesday

The annual Harvest Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will open in Horticultural Hall, Boston, on Wednesday, and will continue until Friday. Arno Nehrling, exhibition manager, declares this show will be not only the most colorful but also will have the sweetest aroma of any of the many shows that are held at the hall. Grapes, peaches, apples, pears, melons, celery and many other fruits and vegetables as well as flowers will be on exhibition.

The feature exhibit will be a typical New England farm scene, staged by the Hillcrest Gardens of Weston under direction of Miss Marian Roby Case and Paul Frost. The work of this gardening school should provide many helpful hints. Another worth-while exhibit will be the display of new varieties of grapes sent by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y.

An entire hall will be taken by the Associated Fruit Growers of Massachusetts to display their apples. F. P. Webber of Newport, R. I., is to use the stage to show a large collection of his miniature dahlias.

The hours for the show will be 2 to 9 p. m. on Wednesday, and 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. on Thursday and Friday. Admission is free.

Cambridge Provides $500 For Blackout Practice

The Cambridge City Council today appropriated $500 to finance two blackouts in the City the week of Oct. 10 and to establish mobilization centers in the City. The request for funds came from Judge Edward A. Counihan Jr., Chairman of the Cambridge Defense Committee.

U. S. Citizens Urged to Act as Walking Envoy

Urging that the 56,000 United States citizens who live in Latin America be made walking ambassadors "for all things American" to the end that we sell United States ideas and goods to Latin America," James Parton, business manager of the magazine Time's Air Express Edition, told the delegates to the Conference today that the only way to make Latin America a truly mass market for our goods is by long-range capital development.

Describing present conditions in Latin America, Mr. Parton pointed out that "we as a nation still suffer from a number of misconceptions about Latin America."

The first of these is that the masses of the people are either pro-Nazi or "on the fence," he said.

The second great American misconception about Latin America, he said, is that it doesn't really matter what the bulk of the people prefer. None of the major countries of Latin America are, or ever have been, democratic in the true sense of the word, he said.

"Our pathetically naive belief in good-will missions as a cure for such a situation," he said, "is the third great United States misconception about Latin America. You don't find the Nazis sending good-will missions to Latin-America. Nor do you find them wasting much time on good-will propaganda; their efforts are all directed to Fifth Columny. The Nazis realize all too clearly how little it matters in Latin American countries what the public thinks so long as an organized minority is prepared to grab at the right moment."

Federal Control Of Distribution?

Federal control of distribution was hinted by Jesse H. Jones, United States Secretary of Commerce, in a message sent to the Boston Conference on Distribution, and read at the luncheon session today.

The problems of distribution have been tremendously increased by our defense efforts, he wrote. "Today we must, first of all, determine what is needed to get goods and supplies to the democracies and our armed forces.

"When we have done that—and there will be difficulties—we must attempt to govern distribution so that the dislocations of civilian demands may be cushioned," his mesage said. "This is not an easy task. Government is deeply concerned in attempting to arrive at a solution, and will welcome any contribution which your conference may be able to make."

Message From President

Processes of distribution must be made more efficient and effective than they have ever been before, President Roosevelt told the Conference on Distribution today in a message read at the luncheon session. The message, addressed to Daniel Bloomfield, Director of the Conference, follows:

"The Nation faces many new and difficult problems in the field of distribution. We must see to it that the other Democracies, and our armed forces, are kept well supplied against the oppression and slavery of the dictators. That, in itself, is a monumental undertaking, but it cannot be neglected in any way.

"At the same time, we must see to it that these primary requirements of international and national defense do not impose unnecessary hardships on our civilian population.

"To do this, the processes of distribution must be made more efficient and effective than they have ever been before. The production of more goods and supplies must be accompanied by the ability to get them into the hands of those who need them.

"The Government looks to your Conference on Distribution for constructive service in this direction.

"It is my sincere hope that you, and others in your field of endeavor all over the country, will be able to so order your affairs that there will be no delay in putting into the hands of the consumers the greatly increased output of our productive capacity."

Signed, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Curley Gets to Nov. 17 to Pay City $42,735

Forced to put his $125,000 Nevada quicksilver mine on the market at half price, James M. Curley, thrice Mayor of Boston and still a candidate for mayoral honors, today was given until Nov. 17 to raise the $42,735 he owes the City of Boston.

Twice before the former Governor was given extended time for this purpose. Testifying today before Judge Bert E. Holland of West Roxbury District Court, Mr. Curley said he had been able to realize only $500 on a piece of Newport, R. I., property during the past summer. He had earlier stated he expected to sell his mine in Nevada during this period.

The money owed by the former Chief Executive was awarded the City in a suit to recover funds from an "improper" settlement made in an insurance case while Mr. Curley was Mayor. The Supreme Judicial Court upheld the City, which through Special Corporation Consel Edward F. McClennen, instituted these proceedings.

With reference to his mining property, Mr. Curley told Judge Holland that the option held by Philadelphia interests expired Oct. 1.

"Since then my attorney has a prospective customer for purchasing the mine and one for leasing it," he added. "I wrote him I was willing to sell it at half the price I quoted to the Philadelphia group. I am hopeful that something will develop.

"There is also a group in California interested in the machinery which should be worth $60,000 in normal times, and about $75,000 now."

Asked by Mr. McClennen if he had applied to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Mr. Curley said the RFC was "agreeable" to advancing him $20,000 with a further advance of $20,000 later.

At this point, Mr. McClennen asked the Court "in view of the situation to allow the matter to go over for a month or so."

Judge Holland agreed to do so suggesting Nov. 3 as the date for the next hearing. "That will be a rather interesting day, Your Honor," said Mr. Curley, still on the stand. Nov. 3 is the day before Election Day.

The parties finally agreed upon Nov. 17.

Further Credit Tightening Warned Against by Speaker

Warning against further tightening of the instalment credit standards, Arthur O. Dietz, President of the Commercial Investment Trust, Inc., today told the delegates to the Boston Conference on Distribution that such action would not advance the objectives laid down in the foreword to regulations drawn from the Presidential Executive Order.

These objectives, he said, are: (1) to restrain inflationary tendencies, (2) to cut down the demand for consumers' durable goods, (3) to build up a backlog of unsatisfied demand for consumers' durable goods to help stabilize business in the post-war period.

Regulation, Mr. Dietz admitted, has thus far been workable and even helpful, yet "an unqualified benediction cannot be given to this invasion of the field of business economics," and "I view with concern the possibility that the regulation may be amended to step up minimum down payments and shorten maximum maturity dates for instalment paper."

Any further tightening of the regulation, he declared, "would be a long step backward in our efforts to improve the lot of the lower income groups of the population." He pointed out that the people of this country "are going to have more than enough purchasing power during the emergency period, to buy all the durable consumer goods that our factories will be permitted to produce.

"If cash on the barrel head is to be the only permitted method of payment, only the higher-income groups are going to enjoy the privilege of acquiring needed consumer durable goods. Millions of families in the middle and lower income groups cannot as a rule buy such products for cash. More drastic restrictions on instalment selling will be tantamount to rationing automobiles, radios and similar goods for the benefit of those in the higher income brackets."

Need Seen to Tell Industry's Story

Unless industry is sufficiently aroused to educate the public to the vital importance of private enterprise to a democratic political system, there is a definite danger that the United States' great national effort to preserve and extend political democracy may bring about its extinction.

Thus spoke Lieut.-Col. Ralph K. Strassman, Vice-President of Ward Wheelock Company, New York, in addressing the Conference on Distribution today on the need of telling the story of private industry to the general public.

In the present national emergency, which promises to be a long one, civilian morale is of especial importance, he said.

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This sale is not alone an opportunity to SAVE but an opportunity to get! Many of the articles, though secured months ago for this event, are more limited as to quantities than in previous Anniversary Sales. Some even are not immediately obtainable again when present stocks are gone! Thus the wisdom of shopping now becomes doubly evident to all who have Fall and Winter clothing and home needs to supply!
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

(Seventh in a series of 36 pages

Imaginary Voyage to South America

Again the Fireside Series returns to the imaginary American family, whom we call the Howards, and presents the conversation as it occurs in the living room. The topic of discussion is South America.

"Some day I want to go to South America," exclaimed Helen Howard, looking up from Carl Crow's new book, "Meet the South Americans."

"Count me in," said Harold. "I want to sail right up the Amazon past all the crocodiles and parrots. Then I'd like to fly over the Andes and look down in all those volcanoes from an airplane!"

Mr. Howard lowered his paper.

"Seems as though we are all having a South American evening," he said. "I was just reading that the enrollment in Spanish classes is breaking all records over at Town College."

"Yes, and the same thing is happening at high school," broke in Harold.

"It's about time we North Americans began to wake up and take an interest in South America," remarked Mrs. Howard as she finished off the last stitch on a war relief cap she was knitting. "We had a lecture on that at the Women's Club this afternoon. And I have a surprise for you. The lecturer is an old friend of the family who has been living in South America. And he is coming over in a little while—with colored motion pictures of many trips he has made. He is going to take us and all our Fireside friends on an imaginary trip to South America without actually leaving this room."

Soon the guest-speaker arrives. Other guests fill the Howards' living room, and lights go out, with Harold stationed at the switch.

"We all are interested in South America," the speaker begins, "and the question we want answered first is whether South America stands with the United States in this world upheaval.

"That is a very complicated question, however simple it may sound. For your encouragement it may be said in broad terms that South America is definitely swinging toward the democracies, including the United States, and against the Nazi-Fascist aggressors.

"But before we can sift and weigh the various factors that decide South America's attitudes toward the great questions of these times, we need to know much more about South America itself. So we are off on our imaginary voyage, by air, by sea, by automobile, by bus, by rail and by muleback, to explore South America. We start at Miami airport.

"See the blue Caribbean falling away below the Clipper's portholes.

"Spread below now, but visible only on its edges even from our present height of two miles, lies the vast land of Latin America. Over there to the west are Mexico and Central America. That ship we see, like a match stick on the sea, is headed for the Panama Canal.

"Eastward, Puerto Rico stands as the Gibraltar of the New World. But defense of the Americas calls for more than battleships. The existence of numerous German colonies, Japanese colonies, and Italian colonies within Latin America is a prime danger point.

"Where are those colonies? How powerful are they? Can Hitler's agents convert them into shock troops to undermine the Americas, as the Nazis did in Europe?

"Looking down on the living map of Latin America, we see three main concentrations of Germans. The largest is in southern Brazil, where there are about 800,000. Another is in Chile, especially the southern part. The five countries of Central America have many Germans. In all there are at least 2,000,000 people who are predominantly German, Italian, and Japanese in Latin America.

"It is hard to obtain exact figures about the number of Germans in Latin America. Estimates of total Germanic residents, including second and third generations, run about as follows: Brazil, from 800,000 to 1,000,000; Chile, 87,000; Peru, 2,300; Guatemala, 6,000, and Costa Rica at least 2,000.

"Suppose we drop from the sky into the more concentrated of these colonies, what will we see? In southern Brazil, the towns and cities are German more than Brazilian. See those German signs. Hear that German being spoken everywhere. But the German newspapers have just been forbidden to publish except in Portuguese.

"In Southern Chile we run across the 'Gran Hotel Heim.' It is at Puerto Varas in the magnificent lake district. There you have Chilean-Germanism rolled up in one hotel name.

"By staying a while, and sharpening our observation, we can see many evidences of how hard the Nazis are working to organize these Germanic colonies into spearheads of aggression. Thousands of troops have been trained and secretly armed against the time when Berlin wants to thrust them against South American peoples.

"Italian colonies are organized, too, but less intensively.

"Most of the Japanese are in Brazil, where about 240,000 live. Peru has some 30,000 Japanese, and Bolivia, 20,000.

"It is plain to be seen why any aggressive power would want to make inroads in Latin America. Those towering Andes are a storehouse of minerals only beginning to be tapped after centuries of mining. Latin America has oil, fine iron ore, and an abundance of tropical produce.

"Fortunately, the Nazi and Fascist organizers are encountering stiff resistance from Latin America itself, so that this rich and varied continent may be preserved as a citadel of progressive freedom.

"Also, if America's first line of defense is on the English Channel today, it is equally true that the second line of defense for the United States is in South America. The freedom of 250,000,000 Americans, speaking English, Spanish, Portuguese, French, and a number of Indian tongues, depends in large measure on keeping peoples of the Western Hemisphere friendly, united, and mutually helpful."

Spotlight Reveals Fascist Spain's Power Diminishing

By a Staff Artist

Nazi Use of Fascist Spain as Channel for Propaganda by Radio, Press and Personal Contact Proves Unsuccessful Among Latin-American Peoples

Cut on this line — Fold on this line

Spanish Lure and Lore and Power

Spain is approximately a fourth larger than the state of California, and has nearly four times as many inhabitants.

It is only the seventh most populous country in Europe. But almost 400 years ago, when it was at the zenith of its power, Spanish monarchs were the mightiest rulers on earth.

By a Staff Artist

Brazil alone is much larger than the United States.

Argentina is a third as large as the United States. It is the world's chief exporter of beef, furnishing two-thirds of the total international trade in beef.

* * *

Moslem Arabs invaded Spain in 711 on the invitation of a Spanish Quisling, named Achila, who was against the existing Spanish government. It took the invaders only seven years to subdue the whole land and subjugate the entire Christian population. They remained in Spain for 781 years.

Hemisphere Defense

One of the most vital sectors in the all-American defense front is Central America, and the people of that area, through their governments, are heartily co-operating with the United States.

Their extreme importance for hemispheric defense is largely due to the two waterways which pass through them from the Atlantic to the Pacific: the Panama Canal and the projected Nicaraguan Canal. If only three of these little states were to pass under the domination of the Nazis the whole system of American defense would be deranged.

The only way that that can be prevented is by hearty co-operation between these countries and the rest of America, and that co-operation exists. For instance, most of the schools for training officers there are conducted by United States military men. The United States "blacklist" of pro-Nazi merchants is being put into effect there. The air services there are North American—none Nazi or Fascist. Several Central American states have agreed to place their airports and harbors at the disposal of United States military forces in case of an emergency. Most trade there is with the United States.

Most of the great explorers at the beginning of the modern era were of Latin origin:

Christopher Columbus, who discovered America, was an Italian and sailed under a Spanish flag.

Bartolemeu Diaz, who first sailed around Africa (1496), was Portuguese.

Vasco da Gama, who first sailed to India (1498), was a Portuguese.

Americus Vespucius, the explorer, for whom America was named, was an Italian sailing under a Portuguese flag.

Pedro Alvares de Cabral, who sailed to Brazil in 1500, was a Portuguese.

Ponce de Leon, who discovered Florida in 1512, was Spanish.

Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, who discovered the Pacific in 1513, was Spanish.

Fernando Magellan, who first sailed around the earth in 1519, was Portuguese and sailed under the Spanish flag.

Fernando De Soto, who discovered the Mississippi in 1541, was Spanish.

John Cabot, who first sailed from England to America, was of Italian origin.

* * *

The high lands of Latin America, even in the areas on the equator, have a delightful climate, winter and summer. Flowers bloom there the whole year through.

* * *

By a Staff Artist

For several decades Spain turned most of the seas into Spanish waters.

* * *

John Masefield in one of his most melodious poems sang:

Spanish waters, Spanish waters, you
are ringing in my ears,
Like a slow sweet piece of music
from the gray, forgotten years.
Telling tales and beating tunes and
bringing weary thoughts to me,
Of the sandy beach at Muertos,
where I wish that I could be.

* * *

From 1554 to 1558 the king of Spain was also King of England. At that time the Spanish infantry was considered the best in the world. Spain was first on both land and sea. Spanish soldiers in a thousand camps repeated the saying: "The sun never sets on the Spanish dominions."

A modern trans-Atlantic air clipper carries three times as many people as either of Columbus's two smaller boats. A loaded clipper is heavier than Columbus's little caravel, Niña, which means Baby. The Baby was only a fourth as large as many of the tugboats one sees in Atlantic ports.

* * *

In Latin America originated corn, cocoa or chocolate, the hevea tree which is the principal rubber-giving plant, and chicle, the basic element in chewing gum.

Spanish Cultural Heritage

Dinner begins from 9 to 10 o'clock in Buenos Aires.

Theater crowds are just heading for their favorite show as midnight approaches.

That is a tangible cultural heritage from Old Spain, and its once gay capital, Madrid.

Spanish culture also shows itself in literature, in the arts, in music, and in nearly every phase of society in Hispanic America.

Yet the Spanish cultural heritage represents the familiar rather than the exotic in South America. French culture has been the exotic, the exciting, the sought-after, the conscious culture of South America's elite.

French is a second language with most educated South Americans. Paris is their second home, and, for nearly all of them, their home of first preference.

Against such a powerful and voluntary current of French culture, the new Nationalist Spain seeks to force a revival of "Hispanidad." South America is mildly interested, but also is alert against hidden political motives in Madrid's "cultureteering."

Characteristic of South American reactions to such "cultural" activity is a warning by El Mercurio, leading Chilean newspaper in Santiago. While grateful for the heritage of Spain, El Mercurio said, South American countries now stand on their own feet and are developing their own cultures.

* * *

The highest mountains in the New World are in Spanish America. Chile alone has scores of peaks higher than the United States's best. The highest, Aconcagua, towers 22,834 feet, and so overtops Mount McKinley by 2,534 feet.

By a Staff Artist

South America Awake to Nazi Intrigue

By Roland Hall Sharp

South America has awakened suddenly to the Nazi danger in its midst, and, as a result, Berlin is highly displeased.

Argentina has been singled out as a special target for abuse in the Nazi press.

Chileans have been arrested in Germany on the ground that they were engaging in activities hostile to the Reich.

Argentines have been arrested, and Consulates of a dozen countries closed in Nazi-dominated Europe.

So goes the list of German retaliations for Latin America's defensive moves against Nazi fifth columns.

In Mexico, Costa Rica, Uruguay, Bolivia, Brazil—and on through all the 20 independent Nations of Latin America—runs a rising tide of resistance to Nazi intrigue. These countries have started official investigations. They have exposed Berlin's network of sizzling time fuses that had been set in secret to blow the Western Hemisphere apart.

Awakened and aroused, South America has expelled Nazi diplomats, jailed Nazi agents, seized illegal radios, and burned Nazi propaganda by the ton.

Berlin doesn't like it.

The tone of hostility in Nazi relations with Latin America is something new. German diplomats and propagandists have studiously played the part of gallant knights, ready to deliver the beautiful Señorita from the dragon of the north who was about to devour her.

In this masquerade, the Señorita was first to peek behind the Nazi mask. What she saw sent her running for shelter to the dragon himself, who is intimately known in South America as "Tío Sam."

The upsurge of governmental action against Nazi fifth columns can be traced directly to South America's conviction in recent months that Hitlerism is marching toward the abyss of eventual defeat.

Any prospect of reviving Nazi prospects on the world stage may be expected to swing some proportion of South American opinion back toward a policy of caution.

How far this swing might go depends on three main factors:

1. Who controls the market of Europe in years to come.
2. Who controls the high seas where South America's lifeblood of trade flows.
3. What the United States is going to do.

Anyone who knows these people intimately realizes that they prefer to live in a world of free men and free nations. At home, they may modify their application of democracy, but their whole history as independent nations stands against domination from abroad. That explains the failure of Nazi Germany to use Fascist Spain as a tool for renewed European domination. They have not always been able to avoid some measure of domination, but at least they have remained nationally independent for more than a century.

The worst they have experienced with British and American imperialism in the past looks to them like mild treatment compared with the degradation meted out to conquered nations by the Nazis.

So, no matter how many more military victories Naziism may register in Europe, it appears to have lost whatever prospects ever existed of winning South America's voluntary enlistment under the Swastika.

This does not mean that the Nazi menace is over in South America, any more than it is over in Europe or Asia. Britain and America, supported by all free peoples, have herculean tasks to perform before any part of the world can be freed from the shadow of the hooked cross.

To understand the South American standpoint, it is necessary to plant your feet firmly on Argentinian or Chilean or Brazilian soil and see how the world looks from there. This is what South Americans say, in broad lines, as they ponder their place in the world:

"We want above all else to be free—to keep our spacious Brazilian skies, to ride the broad Argentine pampa as free men, to range the length of the Andes and know that this goodly heritage will not be torn from us by alien task-masters who seek to make us slaves in our own house.

"Wherever we have seen Naziism carried by the legions of Hitler, there the lights of freedom have been put out. Everyone except the German is subordinated, and even the German under Naziism loses most of the liberties that are life and breath to the Americas.

"We want to be free, but we know that in our present stage of economic development we cannot live by ourselves. We must trade. Our wheat, corn, fat cattle, cotton, and copper buy for us the machinery and capital on which all young nations depend.

"Where can we trade on the long pull, not only during this war, but afterward?

"Europe under the old regime bought so much of our produce that we cannot think in terms of cutting ourselves off from Europe. Now, under war conditions, Argentina is having to get along with more than 40 per cent of its trade outlets closed. In normal times Europe, including Britain, buys 73 per cent of Argentine exports, 63 per cent of Chilean exports, just over half of Brazil's—and so the list goes.

"We know that Nazi Germany aims to dominate the European market. Already Germany has set up a temporary control. But the British Navy keeps Hitler from trading with us, and so he cannot dictate trade terms.

"For us the one burning question is whether Hitler will be able to consolidate his hold in Europe and obtain control of the seas. If he does, we will be at his mercy.

"In this crisis, we look to the United States. We appreciate the large purchases of wool and other products that are helping to keep our countries from bankruptcy. We pray for a victory of American ideals in the world, for we, too, are Americans."

Laborite Forms Australian Cabinet

CANBERRA, Australia, Oct. 6 (AP)—John Curtin organized a new, Laborite Commonwealth Cabinet today. The full Cabinet is as follows:

Prime Minister and Defense Co-ordination, John Curtin.
Army, Francis Michael Forde.
Treasurer, J. B. Chifley.
Attorney General and External Affairs, H. V. Evatt.
Interior, Senator J. S. Collings.
Social Services and Health, Edward Holloway.
Trade and Customs, Senator R. V. Keane.
Commerce, William J. Scully.
Postmaster General and Information, Senator W. P. Ashley.
Labor and National Services, Edward J. Ward.
Repatriation and War Service Homes, Charles W. Frost.
War Organization and Industrial Research, J. J. Dedman.
Home Security, H. P. Lazzarini.
External Territories, J. M. Fraser.
Aircraft Production, Senator Donald Cameron.
Transport, George Lawson.
Supply Development, John A. Beasley.
Navy and Munitions, Norman J. O. Makin.
Air and Civil Aviation, Arthur S. Drakeford.

Mr. Curtin, head of the Labor Party, accepted the commission to form a new Government on Oct. 3 when Prime Minister Arthur W. Fadden resigned after suffering a 36-33 reverse on a vote of confidence.

Wide World
John Curtin
New Prime Minister of Australia.

The Inner War Cabinet consists of Mr. Curtin, Mr. Forde, who was named last October to the All-Party War Council; Mr. Evatt, Mr. Chifley, Mr. Beasley, Mr. Makin and Mr. Drakeford.

Candidates for posts in the new Cabinet were nominated by the Australian Labor Party.

The Labor Party nominations, made on the first ballot, are tantamount to appointment.

The Prime Minister, who assumes office tomorrow, declared that there must be a smooth transition to the Labor regime.

"I am not tearing Australia up by the roots in a day," he said. "For instance, any appointments which are not a cardinal affront to labor policy will stand. There will be no dislocation of the machinery of government."

Page to Continue

In accordance with Mr. Curtin's decision, Mr. Fadden's Commerce Minister, Sir Earle Page, who is on his way to London via Washington where he will discuss lend-lease aid, has been instructed to continue his journey from Singapore. Mr. Curtin regards Sir Earle's mission so urgent that no time should be lost in carrying it out.

Mr. Curtin also announced that all ambassadorial appointments, including Mr. Casey's, will be retained. Arthur Coles, who was mainly responsible for unseating the Fadden Government, will not join the Curtin Government, but said he would accord labor his support, thus, with the Labor speaker, assuring labor of a working majority of three.

Enjoys Sights of London

International
Miss Kathleen Harriman

The daughter of W. Averell Harriman, head of the United States lend-lease war mission in Moscow, is being shown the sights of London by a steel-helmeted policeman, who is enjoying the "job" to the utmost.

Australia Limits Building to Aid Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, Australia—The Australian Government is moving to rationalize the building industry, under pressure of war demands, to avert the labor shortage which threatens to tie up some sides of the Nation's war-production drive.

The building industry here is now engaged on contracts estimated at the record figure of £61,000,000. Included in this total are urgent defense works costing £14,000,000.

Building trades workers have enlisted in such numbers, master builders declare, that the working strength of the industry has been depleted by around 25 per cent This severe shortage of skilled men has created a sharp demand for the better workers who remain "Poaching" of labor—that is, taking labor from some industry which has legal prior rights in hiring—is officially admitted to be taking place.

Vital defense contracts have been pushed on, but at a slower pace than the defense chiefs like. Investigation has revealed that this lag is entirely due to the labor situation and consequently the Federal Government is moving to strengthen this weakness on the industrial front.

New Government decrees make it impossible for private enterprise to construct any building even if it costs less than £3,000 in future unless with approval of the so-called Capital Issues Board, which already regulates appeals for new investment funds. Previously this class of building was not covered by regulation. Even private houses may not be enlarged if the bill for the alterations exceeds £500, and no structure costing more than £500 may be demolished without official consent.

Curb on Luxury Flats

First aim of the Federal authorities is to reduce unnecessary expenditure of labor and materials in the construction of luxury flats which have become a favorite source of investment here. Also it seeks to end friction which has caused strikes and "go slow" tactics among men engaged on defense works, and to switch much of the available labor to the task of building houses in which the munitions workers—now assembled in tens of thousands at plants never intended to employ so many hands—may live.

Statistics released by the Labor Minister, Harold Edward Holt, show how activity of the building construction industry has been stepped up in the first 18 months of war. In the year ending June 30, 1940, private contracts placed were valued at £47,000,000; public construction projects at £6,000,000. Early this year the private total of contracts placed had already soared to £61,000,000, and public contracts stood at £14,000,000 and are growing all the time.

The labor shortage has resulted in employers asking men to accept overtime conditions as virtually part of their regular life. Some overtime may be welcomed by the men because of the extra money they earn, but longer hours as part of their everyday living have proven a source of irritation and have led to numerous small but dislocating stoppages.

Keen Competition for Labor

This has particularly affected defense works, and the Government has felt compelled to move so they shall not be slowed up any longer. The official reason given for the stoppages and resulting delays is this: Contractors for defense works placed their bids at prices tailored to cover prewar wages and working conditions. Competing with them today are other contractors engaged in nonessential projects to be paid for at higher prices.

Because of the labor shortage employers on these nonessential works are able to entice men away by offering them better than standard rates of pay. There has been a constant stream of skilled workmen drawn from defense works to private jobs, building contractors say.

Officials also charge that despite limitations imposed on private construction, evasion of Government decrees has been practiced. They believe there has been much nonessential building pushed even latterly and hope the new move will discourage investors who, fearing the consequences of wartime inflation and realizing that house properties and apartment buildings are perennially a good buy around Sydney and maybe in other cities as well, have been converting their holdings into land, bricks, and stone.

'Lights Up' Urged in Britain

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Britain's blackout, suffered in silence for two winters, now is the subject of a wordy controversy.

The Russians started it all. Great interest was provoked here by word that Moscow has found it feasible to light up again. In the Soviet Capital lights are extinguished, by a master switch, only when raiders approach.

British reaction is, "Why can't this be done here?" The blackout already is more than 11½ hours long and will increase to around 16 hours by Dec. 21.

Col. Josiah Wedgwood, Laborite M. P., is the Parliamentary champion of the "lights up" campaign. He intends to start a fight in Commons, contending that a universal compulsory blackout is unnecessarily slowing production and transportation. Moreover, he says it is bad for morale.

A single relaxation in the blackout rule lately permits automobiles to use two slitted headlights instead of one. This helps some, but it is like having two candles on the front fenders to drive by.

The Daily Express, owned by Minister of Supply Lord Beaverbrook, has started a vigorous campaign to relax the blackout, using the slogan, "Lights on—till the sirens go."

Learning to Curb U-Boats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARRAMATTA, Australia — Youngsters are learning methods of destroying Grand Admiral Erich Raeder's U-boats in this South Pacific Dominion.

Many young Australian naval officers and men have already graduated at the antisubmarine school here and are helping British, Canadians, and New Zealanders wage the Battle of the Atlantic.

This school, which is working at high pressure, is said to be the only one of its kind outside Britain and trains several hundred officers and men yearly for the Royal Navy, the Royal Australian Navy, and the New Zealand Navy. Most of the graduates have seen service; many have been in action against U-boats; some have been mentioned in dispatches and decorated.

Win Distinction

Virtually all the men who come to the school are Australian-born, a fact which gives the Navy here especial satisfaction when it is recalled that one graduate officer in every nine has won special distinction.

The school gives training for the small ships which do the patrol work of the Atlantic seaways and which the U-boats most fear. It was started by a British naval officer in March 1939.

Since the war the school has grown enormously in importance, and today the British staff pay tributes to the Australians who form most of their raw material. Australians, they say, are curious, eager to learn, able to master antisubmarine problems rapidly and well.

Secret Devices

Chief task of the school is to instruct the freshmen in the use of the secret British antisubmarine indicator gear which locates the U-boat and gives data to the crews operating the depth charge throwers. In service this is worked by enlisted men under command of an officer.

There has been no lack of recruits for the school. In fact the Navy Department confesses it has a wide range of men to choose from, and says they come from widely varied occupations. Sons of farmers are especially attracted to the service.

The present system is to grant probationary commissions to enlisted men who start in at the school with the necessary education and the physical qualification. At the end of the course, part of which is taken at the naval depot in Melbourne and part at sea, they are confirmed in their rank and posted to ships. The course for ordinary seamen is shorter and the educational qualification is not so high.

Board Approves Seamen's Bonus

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The Defense Mediation Board, acting in a dispute between the American Federation of Labor seamen unions and ship owners, recommended an increase from $60 to $80 in the monthly bonus paid sailors for trips into hazardous waters.

It also proposed an increase from $70 to $100 in a special bonus paid to crews of American ships going into the port of Suez, plus $5 a day for each day beyond five days that a vessel remains in that port.

The Board also suggested creation of a three-member special board by the President to handle future war bonus questions with a view to their settlement without work stoppage.

The dispute between the unions and the companies tied up 26 ships during an 11-day strike. On Sept. 24 the unions resumed work pending consideration of the case by the Board. During the tie-up, the Maritime Commission requisitioned three of the vessels and manned two for sailing with defense supplies to island defense bases in the Caribbean.

Involved in the dispute were the Seafarers International Union and the Sailors Union of the Pacific, both A. F. of L. affiliates, on the one hand, and the American Merchant Marine Institute, Inc., the Pacific American Shipowners Association and the Waterman Steamship Corporation on the other.

Limelight Seldom Focused On New Australian Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Oct. 6—John Curtin, the new Prime Minister, is a comparative stranger to many Australians. Outside his state of Western Australia he is not widely known. Nevertheless he is firmly in the Labor saddle. Even those who have been impatient to oust the Menzies' Government have come to the conclusion that Mr. Curtin's refusal to rush the issue has gained much support from that section of the public which has no cut and dried political allegience.

Within his party John Curtin is known as shrewd but idealistic, with a useful gift of logical eloquence.

He first appeared as a Labor official in 1911 when he became secretary of the Victorian Timberworkers Union. But even in those early days of his career it was obvious that he would not remain indefinitely in the routine job of a union secretary. He had a literary bent and in 1917 he became Editor of the "Westralian Worker," a post he held until 1928, when he was elected Federal member for Fremantle.

Quietly but effectively, he became known as a keen debater in the House and seemed likely to win admission to the Labor Cabinet of James Scullin. But there came the political upheaval of 1931. Some of Mr. Scullin's ministers revolted against the Government's refusal to do unpalatable things, regarded as necessary in the period of depression, and a dissolution was forced. Mr. Curtin was caught in the backwash and was swept out of his seat. That was the election before which Joseph A. Lyons, former Labor Minister, resigned to lead the new National Party and carried the country with him. Three years later, however, John Curtin was back in Parliament as member for Fremantle and, despite a close call at last election, has remained there since.

He is no extremist. He sees a goal for moderate Labor opinion and aims for it. He has sincerity and unselfishness. No one has yet been found to question his strict honesty of purpose and political integrity.

There have been times in the past two years when he could have won a cheap popularity among Labor rank and file at the expense of what he knew to be the real interests of Australia. He refused to do so, and at one stage was pictured as nothing but a "Yes man" preferring to do the bidding of his political opponents instead of recognizing the needs of the men who had put him into Parliament.

Today that charge is seldom heard; instead he is credited with having given the Menzies' Government such help as war conditions required, and with having withdrawn that help only when convinced that weaknesses within the Government had developed to the stage at which they were interfering with Australia's full participation in the war.

He enters the Prime Ministership with all the disabilities which wartime leadership entails. But, whatever happens to him in that office, it still may be claimed for him that he is more typically Australian than most of the party leaders Canberra has seen.

While the downfall of the Fadden Government came over a budget debate, the rising tide of Labor's determination to take over the Government from the coalition of United Australia Party and Country Party has been in evidence for some time.

It showed itself immediately upon Prime Minister Menzies' return from his four months' visit to the Middle East and Britain last June. The Labor forces by the end of August, asserting that Mr. Menzies had not lived up to the new outlook he had brought back from his trip, demanded that he hand in his resignation and make way for a Labor administration.

The demand followed internal disaffection within the United Australia Party and the offer by Mr. Menzies to Labor of a National Government, in which Labor would hold half the portfolios, and the leader of which would be elected by Parliament. That offer, Labor caucus decided, was an admission by Mr. Menzies that he was not able, as Prime Minister, to guarantee a stable Government. That being so, it declared, he would make way for a Labor Prime Minister who would have the virtue of leading the strongest single party in the House.

"Labor opposes an all-party Government because it believes that its formation would stifle honest, patriotic criticism, without which a successful war cannot be waged," declared Mr. Curtin. "Labor knows that most of the soldiers and war workers are drawn from the people it represents. That knowledge, and determination to be loyal to them, has made Labor a critical and constructive co-operator in the Government's war effort."

"But, added Mr. Curtin, the development of internal dissension within the Government party now called for a change.

"Labor believes," he wrote, "that the people would be more satisfied if the war effort were directed by a Labor Government, which we confidently and reasonably expect would receive the critical and constructive co-operation of the United Australia Party and the United Country Party."

Mr. Menzies retorted that the Government would carry on. There was talk of an election but within Mr. Menzies' own party were some members who did not appreciate the idea of appealing to the country with Mr. Menzies as their leader. They felt that if they must go to the country, they should be able to put up someone with a more popular appeal than the United Australia party leader. So, Labor was marking time wondering whether it could risk an election on the basis developed by Mr. Menzies, Mr. Menzies was persuaded that, in the party interests, it would be better if he stand down and allow the two Government parties to elect a new leader.

Arthur W. Fadden, Country Party Leader, thereupon took over leadership of the Government. It is unusual for the leader of the smaller of two parties forming a Government to be Prime Minister, but in this instance some members argued that in the personal popularity of Mr. Fadden lay their one hope of being allowed to retain power.

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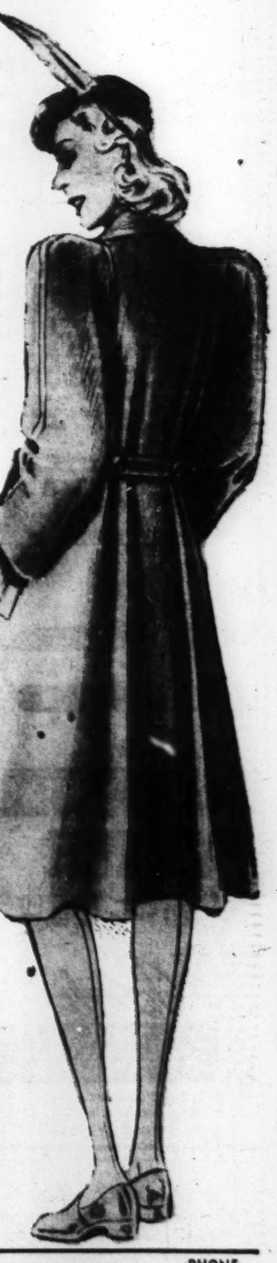

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Grand Coulee's Electric Power Aids Defense

GRAND COULEE, Wash., Oct. 6 (AP)—A few gadgets have been turned and the world's biggest generator — a 108,000,000 kilowatt giant—has begun functioning, giving Grand Coulee dam its first big job since construction began eight years ago.

A 310-foot-long head of water smashed down to spin the turbine, and Grand Coulee was producing power for the industries and homes of the Northwest.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—In an age of power—when the demands of war cry for implements made with electric power; when the trades of peace need factories that can produce only when supplied with power—a power giant becomes alive.

Virtually every section of the United States has contributed material, skill and talent toward the building of this huge structure of iron, steel, and copper, and because its first stirrings were of such significance and importance, the lines of radio carried to all corners of the Nation the first hum that told the country that a goal toward which the highest skill of engineers and electricians had pressed for years had been achieved.

Electricity to produce a hundred tons of aluminum a day! The metal for six four-motored bombers, for 32 fighter planes!

That was the Bureau of Reclamation's contribution toward national defense, when it made available to vital Pacific Northwest industries 108,000 kilowatts of energy from the world's largest hydroelectric generator, which went into action at Grand Coulee Dam about eight years after construction of that huge project began.

Eight years in the building, but Grand Coulee has lived far longer than that in the dreams and hopes of the Northwest. For 30 years, women whose homes lie in the path of dust storms rising in semi-arid lands, men whose crops have been scanty and have withered for the lack of water, although the soil in which they were planted was fertile, for more than 30 years these people worked and talked that the Grand Coulee Dam and the Columbia Basin project might become reality.

Tasks That Remain

Although the vision of Grand Coulee has been held before the Northwest for thirty years, the great project has been completed nearly two years ahead of schedule, for the dam itself is now 99 per cent finished.

Erection of eleven bridges across the spillway or middle section of the dam for a 30-foot permanent highway that will surmount the crest of the dam is nearly done. This task, together with the removal of a 3,600-foot long construction trestle, used for conveying concrete and materials, are the two major operations remaining.

The final tasks are keeping about 2,100 men busy, whereas 7,700 worked at Grand Coulee a year or two ago.

Generator in Action

One $29,339,301.50 contract has been long finished; another for $34,442,240 is about complete, to bring the largest undertaking built by man to a point where the great generator installed within it has begun to turn.

This giant will send a mass of power, sufficient to meet the demands of an industrial city of 200,000 people, traveling through the lines to the manufacturers who for months have shouted "Give us more power!"

The generator itself was three years in the making; it will generate a third more power than any hydro-electric generator now in operation.

It is but a beginning.

The dam's second main generator will send its thundering herd of kilowatts through the power line about December, and a third in February, 1942. The Bureau of Reclamation has ordered three other generating units, to be installed during 1943.

Huge Power Producer

This ranking power producer of the world is truly huge. The generator is 45 feet in diameter and stands 22 feet above its concrete base. From the bottom of the 150,000 horsepower turbine to the top of the dynamo is the equivalent of an eight-story building. Four of the world's largest locomotives would have to be weighed together to equal the weight of the turbine and generator—about 2,000 tons.

One unit alone will do the work of 150,000 heavy draft horses, a team that would fill a 24-foot highway for five miles. It will illuminate more than a million and a half 60-watt lamps, the city of Chicago with all its bright lights.

To provide the unit with sufficient driving force, a lake more than 300 feet deep, 133 miles long has been impounded behind the dam. The water will plunge through an 18-foot tube, imbedded in the concrete, to the river below, to spin a waterwheel situated near the bottom of the penstock.

When completed to capacity, Grand Coulee dam will have two power houses, each two city blocks long and 20 stories high, and 18 such generators such as the one that has just gone into action.

Chicago Businessmen Using Initiative Under Priorities

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Opportunity to use initiative in business still exists under the defense program, but the businessman now needs to use this quality learning "how to live with priorities"—how to adopt his business methods to the new rules imposed by Washington. This statement was made to a large gathering of Chicago businessmen as they met for the first of a series of conferences arranged by the Chicago Association of Commerce to help executives of this region adjust their activities to radically changed economic conditions.

Leverett S. Lyon, chief executive officer of the Association and a former Executive Vice-President of Brookings Institution, warned the group that they should prepare for economic controls by government far more rigid and extensive than those imposed during the World War, assuming that the defense program continues for some time. In the period since 1918 many peacetime controls have been established, such as those over agriculture, coal, petroleum, and labor relations. Moreover, the present Administration, he pointed out, is more favorable to Government management of economic affairs than the Administration in office during the World War.

Stricter Control in Sight

Equally convinced that the immediate future will bring stricter controls was John Martin, sent by Donald M. Nelson, Director of Priorities, to act as leader of the businessmen's "seminar."

"This program is much, much larger than that of the first World War," Mr. Martin told the Chicago industrialists.

"Mechanized war makes demands for certain raw materials in a relatively limited range, placing the burden on a few metals. In the last war, the biggest shortages came in the field of labor rather than in materials."

Mr. Martin held out no hopes that there would be early relaxation of controls over these materials. In fact, he said he thought the situation would get worse before it gets better, since many plants are just tooling up and will soon begin to use more materials. For example, he mentioned bomber factories. One bomber will use up enough aluminum to make 60,000 percolators, he said.

There will, however, be adjustments, he indicated. Efforts will be made to show discrimination in favor of manufacturers using small amounts of metal in products made chiefly of non-defense materials and also in favor of those turning out agricultural machinery.

Both speakers emphasized the point that the thing for the industrialist to do is to take prompt steps to adjust his business to a defense or war economy rather than to sit around waiting for things to improve.

Evidence that the executives who listened were eager to do that very thing came when the luncheon session closed, and those present were invited to "go to school" in the first of a series of classroom sessions arranged by the Association of Commerce. Most of the men stayed, and others came especially for the class, led by Mr. Martin.

The complexity of the priorities system was visualized to the "students" at the door where they were handed sheets the size of a luncheon cloth listing in fine print the various classes of preference ratings and regulations for obtaining them. The men accepted these sheets eagerly and plunged into the task of reading them. When "school" began the men came quickly to attention and listened with the closest interest.

A comprehensive course has been planned for the Chicago businessmen. Subjects to be discussed at meetings, usually held on Wednesdays, will include "Price Control Under War Emergencies," "Can Inflation Be Prevented?" "Re-Employment of Men Released from Selective Service," "Substitutes, Standardization, and Simplification." Conference subjects include these: "Employer-Employee Relations During the Defense Period" and "Municipal Management Arising Out of the Defense Program."

Civil Liberties Union Would Help Bridges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 — The American Civil Liberties Union yesterday offered its services to Harry Bridges, West Coast Congress of Industrial Organizations leader, in any court action brought to deport him. Judge Charles B. Sears, appointed by the Justice Department in Washington to investigate Mr. Bridges' record, recommended that the labor leader, stormy petrel of West Coast waterfront labor, be sent back to his native Australia.

The Union said its offer was based on two issues which, it held, will require determination by the United States Supreme Court: (1) whether an alien who is or has been a member of the Communist Party or affiliated with it is subject to deportation, and (2) whether the Communist Party in fact advocates within the meaning of the statute the overthrow of government by force and violence.

All London Trains Third Class Now

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—The sale of first-class tickets was stopped today for all trains in the London area because of wartime crowding of third-class coaches.

(For their extra fare, first-class passengers were able to ride in more luxurious compartments which accommodated fewer persons. There has been no second class for some years.)

Wyoming to San Francisco On Horseback in 75 Days

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 (AP)—Edwin Gothberg and his horse, Trigger, arrived in San Francisco Sunday, 1,500 miles, 75 days and three sets of horseshoes out of Casper, Wyo.

"I set out alone to follow the trails of the old covered wagon days," the San Francisco commercial art student said. "I wanted to find out what the old-timers went through when they made their way to the Pacific Coast."

Only on the last seven miles did young Gothberg and horse both ride. They were packed into a trailer to cross the San Francisco Bay Bridge.

Time to Talk, 'Whether Pigs Have Wings'

They're in Clover, Too, or Something

Gay and mirth-provoking pottery from the studio of Kay Finch at Corona Del Mar, California.

American Ceramic Art Takes a Godey Turn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORONA DEL MAR, Calif.—Out of the yellowing pages of Godey's Lady's Book, in soft pastel colors that keep the tradition of the old and justly noted prints, a charming procession of small figures is moving into the modern ceramic scene from the studio of Kay Finch. They are only nine inches tall, but they are correct in the minutest fashion detail and they are already widely traveled, for their streamlined Victorianism has found places for them in interiors all over the United States.

Futhermore, they are typically American in origin, conception and execution, and as such they are in the forefront of the current movement away from the European influence in pottery, a movement that has gained impetus recently with the changed ceramic scheme of things caused by conditions abroad.

It is no mean tribute to the memory of Louis A. Godey that these small figures, with all their frills and furbelows, have disclosed an unsuspected essential charm in their contours and coloring.

The Godey figures, latest to leave the studio, have immediately become popular as decorative objects because they fit in equally as well in the modern as in the traditional room, and just now they crowd the workshop. In one corner, however, there is a hint of things to come in two jovial porcine additions to the Finch pottery menage. They are immense, almost lifesize little pigs, rotund and jolly. One has already been christened "Gerry" because of the brilliant coat of geraniums he wears so gaily.

As the Godey prints of a century ago were pioneers in their field—a typically American achievement—so these figures are emerging from California as pioneers, too, in a new American ceramic art.

Fortune of Ousted Iran Shah Set as High as $300,000,000

TEHERAN, Iran (AP)—When the rusty little British mail Steamer Bandera departed from the Iranian coast recently, her No. 1 passenger was the exiled Shah of Iran carrying with him what was probably one of the largest personal fortunes of any exiled monarch of the 20th century.

Estimates of his accounts in United States, English, Continental European and South American banks run from $20,000,000 to $300,000,000.

The former Shah had signed a letter giving his possessions to the new Shah, his son, who promised to donate all to the State. But the ink was scarcely dry on his signature before deputies in the Iranian Parliament declared the document was worthless if the Government tried to recover his hoardings abroad.

While parliamentary factions were demanding further investigation into allegations that he had abused his power to gain illegal wealth, and that he had taken priceless crown jewels, Reza fled in a limousine from Ispahan to the gulf port of Bandar Abbas, where the steamer called.

As far as Bandar Abbas the Shah is known to have been accompanied by Prince Ali Reza—who was next in line for the throne, four of his half-brothers, two princesses with their husbands, and 13 retainers.

All were reported to have boarded the cramped British packet.

The British Legation, one of the chief factors in deposing the former Shah, kindly arranged most of the details of his exit from the country.

The United States legation was consulted by courtiers regarding places in North and South America the former Shah might visit. New York, Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, and Chile were among the ultimate destinations named by rumors.

The new Shah thus far has given approximately $6,000,000 to public charities and welfare services. According to statements in Parliament, he got $32,000,000 from his father's Teheran bank accounts alone.

The former Shah was ousted primarily because he misjudged the British.

Twice he had forced the British to increase oil royalties, boosting them last year from £1,000,000 to £4,000,000 annually. When the British and Russians both put on pressure for expulsion of Germans from Iran, the former Shah let his ministers argue, apparently believing he could play one ally against the other, as has been traditional in this buffer state between India and the Russian steppes.

Too late, Reza pleaded with neutral diplomats to tell the British "I'll do anything they ask" —the allied Armies already had their command to advance into Teheran and thus precipitated his abdication.

Discipline for U. S. 'Spotters'

AN ENGLISH SOUTH COAST TOWN, Oct. 6 (AP)—The first group of American members of Britain's new "civilian technical corps" to work on the radiolocator have arrived in England and found themselves subject to military discipline, even though they are classified as civilians.

Most of the Americans, whose arrival was permitted to be disclosed Oct. 4 as they were formally welcomed by Air Marshal Sir Philip Joubert, will start helping to man Britain's radiolocation stations—the ears of the Nation's aerial defense—during the next five weeks.

They and a few others who are motor mechanics — there are 75 altogether—are the nucleus of the new corps, which Britain hopes to expand soon into an organization of hundreds of skilled technicians from the United States. They were recruited there after major details of the radiolocator, for a long time Britain's biggest "secret weapon" of the war, were disclosed several months ago.

Right now the C. T. C. members, who dress almost exactly like the RAF, are learning to operate the radiolocation devices which spot German bombers long before other detectors function.

They get the equivalent of from $28 to $32 a week in addition to certain allowances.

Civilian status must be maintained because each United States passport bears the notation that it is invalid for entering the "armed forces" of any foreign state. Marshal Joubert told the volunteers that the uniforms and military discipline are "just commonsense, since you are working next door to our men."

However, the American learned that the uniform gets them preferential treatment which never would be accorded them in civilian clothes.

Draymen Join Strikers In Northern Ireland

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Oct. 6 (AP)—Several thousand draymen went on strike today, adding to labor difficulties which have cropped up in several directions here.

The city's transport system was held up by strikers who are demanding a pay increase and shorter hours.

Last week 2,000 dock workers were persuaded to return to work pending settlement of their demands. In a war factory where 200 men are on strike, women have been put in the jobs of the strikers.

British Moves in Middle East Point to Big-Scale Offensive

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 6—Establishment of Capt. Oliver Lyttelton's new Middle East War Council and reorganization of the British military command in the Middle East to provide two separate armies—one in Syria and Palestine and the other in the western desert—hooks up with remarks of Viscount Halifax on Oct. 4 to indicate that the Middle East is the only theater of war envisaged by the British at present for the launching of a big-scale land offensive.

The altered constitution of forces under Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck's control is seen here as a logical step in making over the Empire's Mid-eastern garrisons from a defensive to an offensive role.

The first move in this process was the establishment of the East African Command to look after territories there from which the Italians have been driven. As this is directly under the War Office in London, General Auchinleck is free to concentrate on the augmentation of the resources in the Middle East that were taxed so heavily by defensive operations in Greece and Crete. This has called for substantial reinforcements, and the splitting of the forces into two parts in the present command reshuffle is interpreted as an indication that the British rapidly are approaching a position from which they can take the initiative.

Two Armies Now

Attempting to assess what this might mean in terms of increased man power; one notes that the British now are able to allude to two Mid-Eastern armies instead of one and that the normal composition of an army is two or three corps, each comprising two or three divisions—meaning probably that the Army in the Western Desert is at least twice as big as that which hustled the Italians from Libya a year ago.

Hitherto, the desert force now administered as an army merely was part of the British establishment in Egypt, in itself one of the subcommands in the Middle East. Under the new scheme, the commander of the desert force will be answerable directly to General Auchinleck and the work of the commander-in-chief and his staff will be simplified by inauguration of a special command for Syria and Palestine.

As part of the defensive bloc in a vitally significant strategic area General Auchinleck's entire Middle East command functions in close contact with the separate command of Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, commander-in-chief in India, whose troops are stationed in Iraq and Iran. The latter nation has been brought prominently into the military picture on account of the communication lines it affords, reaching to the Russian defenses in the Ukraine.

These administrative alterations that will insure separate armies east and west of Suez are a sequel to the establishment in Cairo of the War Council for the Middle East which was announced in Commons on Oct. 2.

Members of the Council, under Captain Lyttelton's chairmanship, include the British Ambassador to Cairo, the three army commanders in chief, the Intendant General, the British Ambassador to Bagdad, the High Commissioner of Palestine, and the Governors of Cyprus and Aden. A representative of the Government of India shortly is to be appointed.

Simplicity the Keynote

This Council operates through subcommittees, some of the more important of which relate to communications and supplies. Simplicity has been the keynote of this administrative center, and Captain Lyttelton, Minister of State operating with a total clerical staff in his office of about 25 persons, declares that he and the three commanders-in-chief of the Navy, Army, and Air Force "work in the greatest harmony and accord in resolving the difficulties that the combined operations of these three services over a large political field necessarily must entail."

The British Dominions are not represented on the Council, but Captain Lyttelton is constantly in touch with them from Cairo where his Propaganda Department cooperates with the Ministry of Information.

One of Captain Lyttelton's main duties is to relieve the commanders-in-chief of as many extraneous responsibilities as possible, leaving them free to concentrate on matters of military administration and operational developments of which the latest reported from this quarter indicates that New Zealand troops have taken up a position in the western desert where the Nazis have announced that they expect a British attack very soon.

According to a New Zealand war correspondent, "the biggest change in the desert is the increase in the strength of its defenses and the potential resources for a second and final drive through Libya. I never have seen so many men on the ground or planes in the air. Fast fighters and bombers, many of them American, fly over us continually."

This is a translation into operational terms of the news of vast quantities of war materials arriving in the middle east in a steady stream from the United States, Britain, and various parts of the British Empire. The theory that the British intend to make a major military move in this part of the world, but not in western Europe, as many critics have exhorted them to do, was stressed by Lord Halifax when he said outright what war correspondents accredited to the British forces here would have said long ago but for reasons of military secrecy — that the much-discussed invasion of the continent by the British is absolutely out at this juncture, because "at the present time shipping and equipment are both insufficient to make the project feasible."

A Decisive Point

The Middle East is a decisive point in the picture that rises before one's eyes when he considers how a British offensive there can be brought to apply directly against the main strength of the Nazis. For it is possible that ultimately the Germans may find themselves under a constant menace from an impregnable Great Britain on the west; with a deadlock at the extremity of their far-flung communications in the east and southeast; and with the North African Coast and the Mediterranean Sea under Allied control offering the British short lines of communication to their advanced striking forces.

Then there could commence an Allied offensive upon Germany calculated to put that country under a sufficiently heavy strain to discount the military superiority of numbers upon which Nazi hopes of victory largely are based.

For such a picture to come into being it is obviously of the utmost importance that Russia should receive the maximum aid from Britain and the United States in the way of fighting equipment and other supplies, as well as all the assistance the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force can offer in their respective spheres.

I was talking recently to a British minister who had before him in a bulky folder marked "secret" a full list of the many hundreds of different items for which the Russians had asked to date.

"If you could be allowed to run through this," he said, "you would see that nearly all of them already have been met."

He explained that the British did not wait for the equipment to come off their production lines, but sacrificed some strength of their defending army here in order to send material abroad—taking a chance somewhat similar to that which enabled the British to build up an effective striking force in the Middle East while seriously threatened with an invasion.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in a recent Commons speech, emphasized that this threat still exists at a time when the working of Captain Lyttleton's Middle East War Council and the military reorganization are taken to show that Britain is gathering itself once more for a spring.

Contraband 'Plot' Found in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 6 (AP)—Reported discovery of a large quantity of contraband mercury and lead concealed among merchandise being loaded aboard the Japanese steamer Azuma Maru at Manzanillo caused a stir here yesterday as Japanese officials awaited the arrival of Kaname Wakasugi, Minister to Washington.

Shipment of mercury and lead to Japan, once a heavy buyer, was banned recently by a Presidential decree restricting export of vital Mexican raw materials to Western Hemisphere nations.

Mr. Wakasugi is reported carrying a personal message to President Roosevelt from Premier Prince Konoye in Tokyo. Later it was said here Mr. Wakasugi would land in Acapulco and proceed directly to Mexico City.

German Freed

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Oct. 6 (AP)—A Montevideo court ordered the release of a German subject, Herbert Heise, and six others yesterday who were arrested in investigation of suspicious movements of the German's yacht on the Negro and Uruguay Rivers. Herr Heise's wife was freed earlier. All were arrested last Thursday night.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Lancaster

Liverpool (First Church): Plaza Cinema, Allerton Road, 3 p. m., Oct. 26.

London

London (Eighth Church): Church Building, Acre Lane, Brixton, S. W. 2, 3 p. m., Oct. 26.

Oxfordshire

Oxford: Town Hall, 3 p. m., Oct. 26.

Staffordshire

Stoke-on-Trent: Theater Royal, Hanley, 3 p. m., Oct. 26.

Ireland

Dublin

Dublin (Second Church): Church Edifice, Rathmines Park, 8 p. m., Oct. 31.

New Zealand

Wanganui: Opera House, St. Hill Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 20.

United States

Alabama

Birmingham: Small Auditorium, Masonic Temple, Sixth Avenue Entrance, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.

Arkansas

Little Rock: Jos. T. Robinson Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.

California

Pasadena (Second Church): Pasadena Civic Auditorium, Green Street at Garfield Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.

Colorado

Boulder: Church Edifice, Thirteenth and Mapleton Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.
Denver (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, North Speer Boulevard and Grove Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.
Englewood: Englewood High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 12.

Connecticut

Bridgeport (First Church): Bassick High School, Fairfield Avenue, east of Clinton Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.
Stamford: Stamford High School Auditorium, Strawberry Hill, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 14.
Torrington: Calvary Baptist Church, Prospect Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 12.
Waterbury: Waterbury Women's Club, 74 Central Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.

Illinois

Arlington Heights: Arlington Heights Township High School, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.
Barrington: Barrington Public School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Belvidere: Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, South State Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.
Chicago (Nineteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 411 North Kedvale Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.

Indiana

Fort Wayne: Church Auditorium, Fairfield and Pierce Avenues, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.

Iowa

Burlington: Church Edifice, 513 North Third Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.
Des Moines (First Church): Church Edifice, 3750 Grand Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.
Oskaloosa: Church Edifice, 406 High Avenue East, 3 p. m., Oct. 12.
Sioux City: Church Edifice, Tenth and Jackson Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 17.
Webster City: Presbyterian Church, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 17.

Kansas

Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, Eighteenth Street and Tauromee Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.

Louisiana

New Orleans (joint lecture): Jerusalem Temple, St. Charles Avenue and Clio Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.

Maryland

Baltimore (joint lecture): Lyric Theater, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 12.

Massachusetts

Needham: Church Edifice, 870 Great Plain Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Springfield: Church Edifice, 599 State Street, corner State and Orleans Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 14.

Michigan

Detroit (Ninth Church, Colored): Condon Intermediate School, West Grand Boulevard at Buchanan Street, 4 p. m., Oct. 12.
Kalamazoo (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.
Manistee: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.
Marshall: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.

Missouri

Mexico: Church Edifice, 223 East Promenade Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.
Moberly: Municipal Auditorium, Rollins and Clark Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.
Overland: New Overland School, 2318 Woodson Road, 3 p. m., Oct. 12.
St. Louis (Third Church): Church Edifice, 3524 Russell Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.

Nebraska

Omaha (First Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-fourth Street and St. Mary's Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 16. (Note change of place.)

New Jersey

Atlantic City (First Church): Church Edifice, 4 South Brighton Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 12.
Jersey City: New Jersey State Teachers College Auditorium, Hudson Boulevard, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 12.
Paterson (First Church): School Number 13, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 16.
Vineland: Reber School Auditorium, Plum Street, near Sixth, 8 p. m., Oct. 12.

New York

Albany: Trinity Methodist Church, Lark and Lancaster Streets, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 12.
Hamburg: Hamburg High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 14.
Herkimer: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 12.
Newburgh: Broadway School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 17.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 12. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.
New York (Eighth Church): Loew's Seventy-second Street Theater, 188 East Seventy-second Street, 10 a. m., Oct. 18.
Olean: High School Auditorium, West Sullivan Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.
St. Albans: Church Edifice, 188-21 Suffolk Drive, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 12.

North Carolina

Charlotte: Church Auditorium, 1048 East Morhead Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.
Winston-Salem: Ballroom, Robert E. Lee, Hotel, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.

Ohio

Akron (First Church): Church Edifice, Fir Hill and Buchtel Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 17.
Chillicothe: West Fifth Street School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 16.
Dayton (Second Church): Memorial Hall, First and St. Clair Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 17.
Norwood: Norwood Roller Rink, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.
Toledo (Second Church): Church Edifice, Collingwood Boulevard at Bancroft Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 12.

Oklahoma

Bartlesville: Civic Center, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 17.

Pennsylvania

Allentown: High School Auditorium, Seventeenth and Turner Streets, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 12.
Bloomsburg: Eastern Star Room, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 17.
Honesdale: Court House, Court Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.
Lancaster: Hensel Hall, Franklin and Marshall College Campus, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 13.
Lansdale: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.
Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Philadelphia (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 4720 Leiper Street, Frankford, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.
Reading: Church Edifice, Center Avenue and Greenwich Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 16.
Wayne (auspices First Church, Ardmore): Radnor High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 14.

Tennessee

Memphis (First Church): Ellis Auditorium, Main Street and Poplar Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 16.

Virginia

Charlottesville: Lane High School, Preston Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 17.
Norfolk: City Auditorium, Monticello Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 17.
Roanoke: Church Edifice, Fifth Street and Church Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.

Wisconsin

Jefferson: Allen Theater, 3 p. m., Oct. 12.
Milwaukee (First Church): Church Edifice, 1451 North Prospect Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 13 and 14.
Oconto: Gem Theater, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 17.
Plymouth: Plymouth High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 16.
Racine: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 13.
Ripon: Ripon Theater, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 13.
Wisconsin Rapids: Church Edifice, 900 First Street North, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 16.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WMEX, 1510kc, Oct. 19; Nov. 2, 16, 30; Dec. 7, 21.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.12mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m.; Nov. 2; Dec. 7.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m) and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), 6.04mc (48.8m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Nov. 2; Dec. 7.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 930kc, on Oct. 12; Nov. 16; Dec. 21.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Oct. 12; Nov. 9; Dec. 14.

New York

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Oct. 19; Nov. 2, 16; Dec. 7, 21.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Dec. 7.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Oct. 19; Nov. 2, 16; Dec. 7, 21.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Oct. 19; Nov. 2, 16; Dec. 7, 21.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Nov. 2, Dec. 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Oct. 19; Nov. 2, 16, 30; Dec. 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Oct. 19; Nov. 2, 16, 30; Dec. 14, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Oct. 19, Nov. 16, Dec. 21.

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French Hit Japan in East; Singapore Defenses Grow

SINGAPORE Oct. 6 (AP) — French Indo-China has turned down broad new Japanese demands which would tighten Tokyo's grip on that colony and make a virtual arsenal of Saigon, logical jumping off place for any Japanese sea thrust against this newly-reinforced British naval bastion, reports from Indo-China said today.

These advices said the Japanese demanded complete control of censorship, control of all establishments in the region of Camranh Bay, the naval base on the southeast coast of Indo-China, and the right to build an arsenal and other military works in the port city itself.

The Japanese were said furthermore to have called upon the Hanoi Government to require American oil companies to provide tank facilities sufficient to store 30,000 tons of kerosene.

News of the Japanese demands followed a broadcast by the British Malayan radio last Friday night that the Japanese, despite vehement French protests, already had seized warehouses and other buildings in Saigon's dock area. These facilities, it is believed here, are wanted by the Japanese to store munitions and military equipment.

The defenses of this British Far Eastern stronghold were bolstered considerably meanwhile by the arrival of a big transport yesterday with thousands of Australians and New Zealanders and huge stores and modern war equipment.

The Australians will join two strong contingents which arrived in recent months. The New Zealanders all were airmen consigned to units of their fellow countrymen operating in Malaya.

The new troops, all completely equipped for battle after months of intensive training at home, were greeted by Maj. Gen. H. Gordon Bennett, Australian Commander in Malaya. They were brought here aboard a transport flying the Dutch flag.

Philippines on Tap

MANILA, Oct. 6 (AP)—Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in the Far East, has gained a comprehensive view of American and Filipino military readiness in the Philippines.

A spokesman said that he and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Commandant of the United States Army in the Far East, "plumbed the field" of problems at final sessions of a three-day conference.

While officials still deny the existence of a formal Anglo-American agreement for mutual military action, observers believe that Sir Robert was at least informed of the help he could expect from the Philippines in case Singapore were attacked.

Magruder in East

HONG KONG, Oct. 6 (AP)—Brig. Gen. John Magruder, head of a United States Mission to China, said today he had come to the Far East to assist China in maintaining its independence by making available "in the most effective way all means under the Lease-Lend Act."

In an interview granted American, British, and Chinese correspondents, General Magruder outlined the workings of the Lease-Lend Act, stressing the great financial and industrial efforts which he said it entailed. He arrived here from Manila yesterday with seven aides.

Vichy Swings Stick

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 6 (AP)—The French Minister to Thailand, Monsieur Garaud, has been dismissed for failing to support the Vichy Government, an authorized source announced today.

Meric de Bellefon, former Consul General at San Francisco, has been named to fill the vacancy and will proceed at once to Bangkok, the source said. The Legation meanwhile will be under the direction of the Chargé d'Affaires.

Singapore Ready

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6 (AP)—Rear Admiral T. B. Drew, who supervised the fortification of Singapore's naval base during the past two years, arrived from the Far East Oct. 4 en route to London. As he disembarked from the S. S. President Harrison, the British naval officer told interviewers Singapore would be a match for anybody.

"In strengthening Singapore, we have accomplished seven years' work in two. Malaya is not dependent on the rest of the world for raw materials. We have goods there to maintain existence, and have faith in our country and the will to fight."

Climbing a Slippery Ladder With a Pack

Wide World Cablephoto

More Yanks Land at Reykjavik

United States troops from Ohio, Tennessee, and Kentucky land fully equipped, even with the new Garand rifle, to join those already there in Iceland.

Britain's Skilled Workers: For the Army or Industry?

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—A British Army-industry tug-of-war is expected to be aired in Parliament soon, probably this week, in a debate which may affect the future of the joint British-American war production program.

The controversy, in which the Army and industry are bidding for Britain's skilled manpower, is being watched by production experts for an indication whether the United States can help Britain best by concentrating on sending it all the machinery it wants or by keeping it at home and manufacturing the bulk of the war material there.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill thus far has upheld the Army and only last week he told Parliament he would not have the existing forces "pulled to pieces" by releasing skilled workers now in the Army to industry.

One faction is led by Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin, who holds that the "Army has got to be fully manned and fully equipped with reserves to meet any contengency that may arrive." He also contends that the Army has first call on any skilled men needed to man or maintain aircraft or mechanized forces.

The other faction is headed by Sir Walter Citrine, Privy Councillor and, like Mr. Bevin, a Labor leader. He contends that Britain does not have the men for "the biggest Navy, biggest Army and biggest air force" and therefore it needs a highly-equipped Army, substantial air force and "a predominant Navy" which "can be secured only if we keep production at a maximum."

The newly-arrived U. S. Minister to London, John D. Biggers, who is in charge of synchronizing and co-ordinating British and American defense production, soon is expected to make a quick trip to Washington to report recommendations to President Roosevelt. He is known to be studying carefully the availability of manpower to Britain's industries in view of the drains which have been made by the services.

A point of concern to American production experts is the frank admission in the controversy that the supply of British labor is seriously short. These experts are said reliably to be impressed by the following observations during their investigation of the British industrial situation:

1. British production has made great strides despite setbacks and handicaps.
2. Women are doing remarkable work in jobs once held solely for men.
3. The blackout and air raid threats make it difficult to fill night shifts in some localities, and everywhere they complicate production.
4. The British Government is not yet exercising its full powers to control industry, and industry is not yet making the fullest use of available machinery.

The British magazine The Economist in noting the manpower controversy asserts that "the demands for forces here are onerous not so much because their planned size is generally too large, but rather because the best use is not yet being made of industry's labor force."

Iceland Gets More U. S. Troops

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Oct. 6. Delayed. (AP)—A regiment of seasoned soldiers recruited from the factories and farms of Ohio, Tennessee, and Kentucky and with a history studded with battle honors from Bull Run to the Argonne, forms a prominent part of the American fighting force on Iceland.

Like old soldiers, the Americans settled down in their heated, storm-proof Nissen huts. There were no complaints about the cold.

One company has an orderly room whose furnishings included overstuffed chairs and couches of modern design, a table tennis outfit, radio, and magazine rack.

The Officers Club has the same furnishings as that for the enlisted men, with a few additions.

Enlisted men and officers have plenty of blankets and heavy clothing against the Arctic blasts. In addition to blue denim work clothes, field and garrison uniforms and coats, they have been issued fur caps, wool-lined mackinaws, heavy galoshes, gloves, five pairs of shoes and heavy underclothes and socks.

This United States regiment has more anti-tank guns than most British units of the same manpower. Light and heavy mortars much used by the Germans in Greece and Russia have been improved so that even a light mortar can hurl a bomb more than a mile.

Since the European war started, the Ohio - Tennessee - Kentucky regiment has been on maneuvers in six different States under conditions varying from sub-tropical to Arctic.

Rush Bombers, Urges Halifax

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP)—Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, said Saturday that "every heavy American bomber sent to England now is worth its weight in gold."

The Ambassador, just back from a visit to England, told a press conference that the bombing of Germany and the fight Russia is making against the Nazis on the Eastern Front were the two most vital elements in the conflict today.

"The British Government and people," Lord Halifax said, "place the greatest importance on the production and delivery of heavy bombers. Only by eventually attacking from the air may we expect to create such conditions in Germany as will enable the war to be won in a reasonable time.

"Only heavy bombing planes based on the British Isles can deliver the weight of attack necessary.

"One heavy bomber in 1941 is worth two or three in 1942."

Lord Halifax ruled out an invasion of the Continent by land "under present circumstances," but declared that "the British are looking forward to the time when Britain may pass from the defensive to the offensive in whatever might be the best arena."

Lord Halifax described Russia's fight against Germany as "gallant and amazingly tough," and reported that the Russian planes, tanks, and other equipment had proved far better than any one anticipated.

Some people might wonder, the Ambassador said, why Britain could not stage an invasion of the Continent now in order to draw some German elements away from the Russian Front.

The British Government, he said, has had constantly under review that question but was forced to admit there were very formidable difficulties, particularly in shipping.

Since Russia has great man power but needs supplies, he said, the British feel that Britain's greatest contribution to aid Russia can be made by sending everything possible to the Russian armies as speedily as possible, and —at the same time—using the RAF to pound bases throughout Germany which are supplying the men and equipment the Germans need to fight Russia.

Asked whether the British people expected an American expeditionary force to be sent across the Atlantic to aid in an invasion of the Continent, Lord Halifax replied "that is a question only the United States and the American people can decide."

The Ambassador added that he had never heard the question of an American expeditionary force mentioned during his talks with British leaders.

Asked whether he thought a land invasion of the Continent would be necessary to win the war, the Ambassador replied that "we won't win the victory we want unless we can inflict military damage on land as well as from the air."

India Gets Vital War Role

SIMLA, India, Oct. 6 (AP)—A message from Prime Minister Winston Churchill stating that "during 1942 the armies of India, with their British comrades, will be fighting on a long front from the Caspian to the Nile" was read before the opening session of the Indian National Defense Council here today.

The message was read by Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, British Commander in India, who has just returned from important conferences in the Middle East.

"By so doing," the Churchill message added, "they will be barring the eastward progress of the war and thus keeping the horrors of Nazi invasion thousands of miles away from the plains of Hindustan."

The Council was presided over by Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India. It will meet for three days in secret session to discuss the expanding Indian war effort.

In a brief speech of welcome, Lord Linlithgow said, "For the first time representatives of the Indian states and the British in India have met together to consider a war position."

Alfred Duff Cooper, Britain's special co-ordinator for the Far East, is expected to arrive later in the week and may participate in the deliberations.

Gandhi Eases Stand

WARDHA, India, Oct. 6 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi still is following his principle of nonviolence and nonco-operation in the war effort but has made one concession —that his followers may sell the blankets they make to soldiers.

"I have no right to inquire about the caste of my customers while selling my wares," said Mr. Gandhi, leader of the Indian Nationalists.

"Therefore I must sell my wares to all, including soldiers. Theoretically speaking this amounts to helping the war, but we cannot live in India, or for that matter in any part of the world, without rendering such theoretical help to war because everything we do or say helps the war."

At the same time, he expressed the hope for a British victory over Germany.

India's War Games

SIMLA, India, Oct. 6 (AP) — A surprise "enemy attack" made before an actual declaration of war —opened large-scale war maneuvers along India's rugged northwest frontier today a day ahead of schedule.

The frontier, India's "gateway from the west," is being subjected for the first time in history to a big mock invasion. The games were to open tomorow, but today makebelieve bombing raids were staged against vital railway stations at Lahore, Wazirebad, Lelamusa and Rawalpindi. The games, largest ever held in India, are to last eight days.

De Valera Praises British War Conduct

MULLINGAR, Eire, Oct. 6 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera said yesterday that Britain thus far had conducted the war with a worthy regard for Eire, but that the Irish people should remember that "their risks while this war lasts will inevitably increase from day to day."

Addressing troops at conclusion of local maneuvers, Mr. de Valera said:

"So far in the main our rights have been respected, and I think it only fair in this connection to acknowledge that the belligerent nearest to us, Great Britain, despite temptations and urgings of certain propagandists, has not succumbed to them and has not behaved unworthily."

Chengchow Occupied

SHANGHAI, Oct. 6 (AP)—Japanese success in a drive southward across the Yellow River in Northern Honan Province and subsequent occupation of Chengchow, railway center, was acknowledged tonight by a Chungking communiqué.

The Chinese, it said, evacuated the city Saturday night after combat in the streets. It was indicated that the defenders were moving westward, fighting sharp rearguard engagements.

Occupation of Chengchow raised speculation as to whether the Japanese would attempt now to advance on the provincial capital, Loyang, 100 miles to the west, or continue south toward Hainyang, 300 miles away, along the railroad right-of-way to Hankow. The Japanese hold Hankow.

The 300 miles of railway were destroyed by retreating Chinese in the summer of 1938 and the Japanese have not been able to close that gap in their North China-Central China communications.

Canadian Research Aids Army and Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Behind the Canadian active forces and the country's war industries, the technical research laboratories of the National Research Council keep steadily on the job. In a recent report of the Council, headed in absentia by Lt. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton of the Canadian Corps overseas and directed during wartime by Prof. C. J. Mackenzie, it is explained that its work and the work of the various natural scientific facilities throughout the country which it aids and directs are confined almost exclusively to war problems.

New and larger aeronautical laboratories have been engaged on tests and investigations for the Department of National Defense. The field of research for these laboratories covers aerodynamics (wind tunnels), hydrodynamics (model testing basins and dydraulic structures), aircraft engines, gasoline and oil and aircraft and allied instruments. One laboratory is engaged in testing "full scale aircraft structures."

An interesting branch of the Council's work is being carried out by the Inventions Board. This Board considers the host of inventions and suggestions sent in by an eager public. About 7,000 of these were received during the past fiscal year. Many of these, as may well be believed, were found "obsolete or unworkable," but the report says that some of the proposals are being developed either in Canada or Britain.

In the field of secret radio communications the Council's laboratories have made important contributions to the common war effort. Trained technicians and mechanics are engaged in the development of "prototypes of important significance." In addition to producing models for special radio apparatus, the engineering laboratories are aiding in the manufacture of fire control and optical war instruments, in co-operation with Research Enterprises Limited, a government-owned company, which manufactures secret equipment from models developed by the Council.

The Council which in March of this year had practically doubled its peacetime personnel, is functioning, the report says, "as a research station for the three fighting services of the Department of National Defense and also for the Department of Munitions and Supply."

An important branch of the Council's work relates to medical research. At the beginning of the war an Associate Committee on Aviation Medical Research was organized with the late Sir Frederick Banting as its Chairman. His place as a member of the Council has been taken by Lieut. Col. D. A. Graham, head of the Department of Medicine of the University of Toronto.

The research work of the National Research Council is divided into four main divisions: Physics and Electrical Engineering; Chemistry; Mechanical Engineering and Biology; Agriculture. Under the auspices of the Council there are 40 associate committees "responsible for co-ordinating and supervising research on large national problems such as aeronautical research, field crop diseases, forestry, industrial radiology, etc." Investigations are not confined to the laboratories of the Council but are also carried on at universities, government departments and industrial institutions throughout the country.

Cairo Hears New 'Peace' Offer Due From Hitler Before '42

CAIRO, Oct. 6 (AP)—Adolf Hitler will make a new "peace" offer to Britain and the United States as well before the year's end, according to information reaching here.

Hitler, according to one American recently arrived from German-controlled territory, expects to be able within this time to announce that Russia has been put out of the war and to state that he is going ahead with his "new order" on the continent and ignore England except to carry out reprisals against her for any bombing done to Germany.

The Germans expect that England after a period of such a stalemate would accept a peace, this informant said.

The "peace" offer forecast is given considerable credence in both British and American diplomatic quarters here, but both are certain that the offer will be rejected and that the war will go on.

The information comes from various sources. The American arriving from German territory said that high Nazi officials whom he had known for years indicated that the olive branch dangled again before the British people would this time be backed up with arguments which the Germans thought would make them consider accepting it.

According to this information, Hitler will concentrate Germany's full war-waging power against Russia in the next six weeks in the hope of making sufficient gains to tell the world he has put the Soviet Union out of the combat and crushed Bolshevism.

Attacks on Britain and the Near East would be held to a bare minimum, while all strength possible would be turned on Russia.

Hitler would then say that he has fulfilled his mission and established Germany supreme on the continent, and that he cannot be dislodged.

The American quoted the Nazis as saying that the peace offer is likely to be backed up with an argument like this:

"As far as Germany is concerned, the war is over and we are going ahead with organization of the continent. From now on our only war activity will be reprisals.

"For every plane the British send over, Germany will send at least one over England. For every bomb dropped, Germany will drop at least one on England. For every German killed, we will kill at least one Englishman. We can hold out indefinitely."

The American said that the Nazis told him that the British and Americans probably would spurn the offer when it is first made, but that they might feel different after six months of such a stalemate.

He quoted them as saying that Hitler would stress that he had given up any idea of taking British territory after he had found it impossible to take Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus, and upon finding he had been halted in Africa at the Egyptian frontier.

Among others who believe a new "peace" offer is coming after the Russian campaign there are some who think that once it be rejected Hitler would permit no stalemate but rather would hurl his forces against the British in the Near East.

The Nile Army is now greater than ever, and such a campaign might be the most decisive one of the war, for Germany might suffer losses which, after those of Russia, would finally break the strength of her military machine.

Windsors Visiting Baltimore Soon

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 6 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor plan to arrive in Baltimore, the Duchess' former home town, next Saturday for a three-day visit, Gen. Henry M. Warfield, uncle of the Duchess, says.

Mr. Warfield said his niece, the former Wallis Warfield, had written they would leave the Duke's ranch in the Canadian Rockies Wednesday, and visit Salona Farms, the Warfield estate near Baltimore.

He added that the Duchess asked that any entertainment planned by Baltimore officials in the Windsors' honor be held the following Monday. The Duchess had her first glampse of Baltimore in more than 10 years when their train stopped here briefly Sept. 26 en route to Canada.

Britain Again Cuts Gas Ration

LONDON, Oct. 6 (BPS)—Added restrictions on the distribution of gasoline will be imposed beginning tomorrow when private car owners will obtain for each coupon just half of what they have been obtaining hitherto under the basic ration system.

Hence during October car owners will be enabled to travel only 100 miles a month unless they have saved a few gallons from the previous months. The basic allowance was designed to cover three-monthly periods but authorities announced some time ago that this allowance will be reduced by one-sixth beginning in November.

Simultaneously, the supplementary allowances granted where need was proved, also will be reduced generally and the running of coaches, busses and pleasure trips severely controlled. To obtain such supplementary allowances it will be necessary to prove that they are used for recreational trips for war workers or evacuees. As winter approaches, ordinary bus services will also be curtailed between the rush hours of morning and evening.

The problem of getting workers from work in the London area is also facilitated by the stagger system. Thousands of gallons of gasoline have been saved by local authorities following the government appeal calling for 10 per cent economy. This percentage was doubled and trebled in certain cases through local exertions.

Coal prospects for the winter are more favorable now than a few weeks ago thanks to the miners' exertions and improved transport facilities. Nevertheless the public is exhorted to practice extreme economy in view of the requirements of war factories and public utilities which have first claim.

Housekeepers have been informed they will have enough coal to keep a fire going in at least one room through the winter, more rooms where absolutely necessary, but none for luxury fires. If they avoid burning coal, gas and electricity except when strictly necessary, there will be sufficient, so they have been assured, to cover daily needs.

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Current Art Exhibitions in Boston—Début Recital Series Begun

Engravings On Display At Library

By Dorothy Adlow

The fourth monthly exhibition to be held in the special gallery for the Albert H. Wiggin Collection at the Boston Public Library consists of prints by the eminent British etcher and engraver, Robert Sargent Austin. The exhibits represent his print-making over a period of a dozen years beginning with 1922. In conjunction with the prints are preparatory sketch material and drawings.

The custom is already established at the Library to provide authoritative texts with the exhibitions. They are illuminating. However, the attributes of the Austin style are not difficult to grasp, and the rapid developments of his skill easily followed. He commenced with a steady hand and predisposition toward the illustrative and the decorative. While his subject matter varied, he revealed from the beginning a poetic and devout sentiment. With the years he learned the effectiveness of simplicity; he endowed his line with a more metallic quality; he achieved a sheen on the engraved surface, and made the white paper count for a great deal in the design.

It is apparent in his later works that Robert Austin has studied the great German engravers of the Renaissance, and he even emulates the Gothic mannerisms in drapery distribution. He also preserves a medieval asceticism in imparting subtitles of design to the garment rather than the form.

With the passage of years, the Austin pictures become more austere in atmosphere, and their mood more solemn. As the artist uses his tools with more authority, his lines become more explicit in defining their allotted boundaries, while shadows are indicated with methodical minute jabs of the graver. But the line lacks buoyancy and plastic implication; it straightens and tightens into a hard realism. It becomes something craftsmanly rather than artistic. It is too close to the German to escape comparisons.

The German line in the hands of a Dürer, or Schongauer had a vitality which we seek in vain in Mr. Austin's drawing; the German engravers had a vigorous sense of thrust and counterthrust, a strong feeling of rhythm. But Mr. Austin has qualities which commend his talent, and which provide a needful ingredient in contemporary print-making. The responsible, forthright, patient method yields results which are stabilizing and tranquilizing.

The Austin subjects are human, symbolical, realistic. But Mr. Austin sheds distinction on objects by paying much attention to them and giving them the spotlight, such for example, as "The Bell," "The Plough," "Scythes." His animals are lovingly portrayed, while people are meditative. Mr. Austin experienced the last war, and he shows something in common with the German artists who expressed their bitterness in their pictures during the 1920's. However, it is more profitable to compare him with Britishers who have shown the same mood, the same tendency towards solemnity and asceticism, the same preference for etiolation. British graphic art has a tradition, and artists like Robert Austin seem to have derived little from it on the robustious, dynamic side. If Mr. Austin is related to any English artistic forebears, it is the pre-Raphaelites.

Shown at the Public Library are "The Puppet Master," "Women in Church," "Self Portrait," "Cat and the Mandolin" (and several studies), "Woman of Scanno" and "The Mother" (with many sketches).

The exhibition will be on display through the month.

Children's Art Center

At the Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street, there is currently on display an exhibition of oil paintings on paper and water colors by Edna Hibel. But a few years out of the Boston Museum School, Miss Hibel has gained recognition for her talent as a painter.

All the pictures relate to Mexico. There are many portraits and a few street scenes and town views. Miss Hibel found many interesting models among peasants. She has an eye for the picturesque, and she turns a serape or sombrero to decorative advantage. She dwells upon the dark, mobile, sharply characterized features of her models.

The pictures are painted in a realistic-impressionistic manner. Miss Hibel manages to say a good deal with a few strokes of the brush. Form she often alludes to, with little if any modeling. But her style relies more on the play of shadows and lights than on line patterns or even color. However, her color is rich and pleasing as it runs to the sanguine hues, to bronze reds and mineral greens. It is a rormantic palette, a gamut of hues that generally pleases the painter disposed towards the dramatic and poetic.

'Cat and Mandolin'

Engraving by Robert S. Austin in the exhibition of his prints in the Wiggin Collection at the Boston Public Library.

Twentieth Century Prints

The Print Department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts thoughtfully keeps us in touch with graphic art in all its manifestations. It is informing and inspiring to visit the northwest corner of the museum from time to time to study its extensive exhibits.

Currently there are on view prints by the old masters of engraving and etching. There are also works by artists of our own time in black-and-white. In the latter are revealed the increasing latitude of print-making, the tendency toward novel themes and devices. The skeptic might find them extensive at the expense of being intensive. But that is not wholly true, for while the modern print is technically broad, and often impressionistic, it is relevant, terse, dramatic, and gripping. The print, like the painted picture, has been brought closer to the daily scene and average experience. It encompasses industrialism, machinery, big city life, poverty, and modern warfare, as well as nature, sport, and ships.

A picture by Gerald Brockhurst reveals the twentieth-century artist molding surfaces with utmost sculptural value. George Grosz, on the other hand, says a good deal in erratic outline, while Muirhead Bone comes somewhere between these two extremes depicting industrial scenes with linear correctness and properly adjusted lights and shadows.

"Social content" suffuses contemporary prints. There is the lithograph by Gerald Spenser-Pryse, "Refugees at Sea" done in 1917, and still holding good for ships that ply between Portugal and points west. Reginald Marsh records the social scene without personal reflection, but the wood cuts by Kathe Kollwitz overflow with pity and mother love.

Shown at the museum besides are prints by the Spanish surrealist, Federigo Castellon, Ernest Fiene, Louis Lozowick, Emil Ganso, Mabel Dwight, Rockwell Kent, John Taylor Arms, and Georges Rouault.

D. A.

Art Exhibitions

Cambridge Center of Adult Education, 42 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibition by Karl Oberteuffer. Through Oct. 18.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Pictures by Edna Hibbell.

Charles D. Childs, 171 Newbury Street—Ship paintings and Prints. Through October.

Copley Society of Boston, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Water colors by Mrs. Samuel S. Widger. Through Oct. 10.

Fels-Lucien Galleries, 1046 Beacon Street—English landscapes and masters. Through Oct. 15.

Fine Arts Theater—Pictures by Liam O'Sullivan. Through Oct. 15.

Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—Mural by Pablo Picasso entitled "Guernica" on exhibition through Oct. 19 (Warburg Hall). Group of Rubens and Van Dyck oil sketches and drawings. Through October. Sketches by Thomas Benton. Through Oct. 11. Contemporary Graphic Art in America. Through November. Islamic Art of the 14th-17th centuries. French drawings of the 19th and 20th centuries; X-ray shadowgraphs. Through October. Art of Northwestern India and Central Asia. Closing date indefinite.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—Retrospective exhibition of paintings by Eugene Berman.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boyiston Street—Exhibition by three artists from Latin America. Through Oct. 18.

Children's Museum, 50 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Open to the public week days, 9 to 5 (except Mondays), Sundays, 2 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed on national holidays.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Exhibition of "Stockholm Builds," modern Swedish architectural development. Through Oct. 20.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5; Sundays 2 to 6; closed Mondays. Exhibitions: Old Master Prints; Etchings by Adrien Van Ostade. Engravings by Abraham Bosse, British Prints of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, twentieth century prints (Print Department). Bronze Baptismal Font, fifteenth century, North German; Paintings by Copley, Feke, Innes, Vuillard (New Accessions Gallery).

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery—Exhibition of paintings by European artists teaching in America. Through Nov. 9.

Concord: Concord Art Center—Wash drawings by Mary Ogden Abbott. Pencil drawings by Henry R. Brooks. Through Oct. 15.

Lowell: Touring exhibition of works by members of the American Artists Professional League. Through Nov. 10.

Pittsfield: Berkshire Museum—Oil paintings by Frederick Thompson. Through October.

Springfield: Springfield Museum of Fine Arts—Architectural exhibit of Springfield and the housing problem. Through October.

Winchester Public Library: Oil paintings by John Carlson and Emile A. Gruppe. Through Oct. 29.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Exhibitions: Photographs and films by Frances Flaherty, water colors of Hawaiian flowers by Mrs. Conrad Lanza, oils by Everett Warner, and 50 prints from Uruguay.

Rhode Island

Providence: Museum of Art, Rhode Island School of Design — Miniature Room (European series), by Mrs. James Ward Thorne.

Providence Art Club—Water colors by F. Usher Devoll. Through Oct. 12.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Acquisition at Museum

"Actor Danjuro II as Sukeroku in Otoko Soga Monogatari," Japanese print by Okukura Masanobu, in the Spaulding Collection.

Gephart, Baritone, At Museum

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Another aria of Verdi's, Ford's Monologue from "Falstaff," came in for presentation at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum yesterday afternoon, William Gephart, baritone, singing, and Bertha Melnik playing the piano accompaniment. The recital was scheduled as No. 1 in the Boston Début Series, and the program included airs by Gluck, Lully, and Grétry, and a group of songs by Schubert. Those for serious items, testing fundamental artistry. Then on the lighter side the scheme provided a set of melodies by modern composers, one by Toye and three by Warlock.

To make special mention of the singing of a secondary aria of the nineteenth-century school of Italian opera may seem to be taking the occasion in unbalanced view. But there the Monologue stood at the halfway point of the list, and the performer seized opportunity to make remark in explanation of its place in the drama. At the same time, Mr. Gephart himself lowered the importance of the affair and caused it to appear somewhat like an illustration for a lecture, by using an English text. For after all, Verdi devised the scene to words in his own language, and the notes may accordingly be supposed to fit those words as they do no others, whether Elizabethan, Victorian, or what you will. Certainly the music has better aptness and more subtle expression done in Italian which hearers may miss the meaning of, than in English which they grasp only at odd moments when enunciation chances to be clear.

* * *

But if the Monologue failed to make history at the Museum meeting, it did once make it in a great way. It is the piece that brought the baritone, Lawrence Tibbett, from the shadows into the light; but more than that, it is the thing that fetched opera in the United States out of European into American control. On a night when Mr. Tibbett took the part of Ford at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York, the applause of the audience was of a demonstrative sort never quite known before. It had a good deal to do with Mr. Tibbett, of course; but chiefly it showed that the public was done with showing condescension to native artists, and further that it was through with submitting to opera management according to Old World methods.

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Such an event scarcely seems possible, considering the comparative tameness of the Monologue Nevertheless the little scene is likely to have a particular attraction for baritones making their début for a long time to come just because of what happened to Mr. Tibbett.

To regard Mr. Gephart's singing as a whole, it displayed training of a sort especially adapted to the exigencies of the recital platform and the predilections of recital listeners. His style shapes up more like a tenor's than a baritone's, perhaps because his voice ranges rather upwards than downwards. The sound, too, inclines toward that quality known as whiteness, which is an expected mark of tenors and an unexpected one of baritones. Men having a rich quality of vocal tone are not always singers and have to get what service out of their talents they can through talk and speech. Just the other way, men with voices of scant mellowness and resonance often develop extraordinary singing technique. Some law of compensation may operate there; or do pedagogues of song, perchance, allow themselves to be heedless sometimes in respect to tone?

Ballet Russe Repertory

The repertory of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo for its engagement at the Boston Opera House follows:

Monday, Nov. 3: "Les Sylphides," "Labyrinth," "Gaîté Parisienne."
Tuesday, Nov. 4: "The Nutcracker," "Spectre de la Rose," "Le Beau Danube."
Wednesday matinee, Nov. 5: "Coppelia," "Spectre de la Rose," "Prince Igor."
Wednesday evening, Nov. 5: "Schéhérazade," "Saratoga," "Afternoon of a Faun," "Capriccio Espagnol."
Thursday, Nov. 6: "Vienna, 1814," "Labyrinth," "The Magic Swan."
Friday, Nov. 7: "Les Sylphides," "The New Yorker," "Le Beau Danube."
Saturday matinee, Nov. 8: "Schéhérazade," "The Nutcracker," "Capriccio Espagnol."
Saturday, Nov. 8: "The Magic Swan," "Saratoga," "Gaîté Parisienne."

Players in 'The Student Prince' at the Opera House

Left to right are Robert Davis, Barbara Scully, Detmar Poppen, William Kent, and Jay Presson.

Opening Tonight

"The Doctor's Dilemma"—At the Shubert, Katharine Cornell's revival of Shaw's play, directed by Guthrie McClintic and provided with settings by Donald Oenslager. In addition to Miss Cornell the cast includes Colin Keith-Johnson, Bramwell Fletcher, Ralph Forbes, Cecil Humphreys, and Whitford Kane.

On the Stage

"Rio Rita" will succeed "The Student Prince" at the Boston Opera House in about two weeks, according to announcement from the Shubert offices in Boston. "The Student Prince" is now in the second half of a fortnight's engagement.

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The Majestic Theater is to be relighted in about two weeks with a revival of "The Mikado."

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"The Man Who Came to Dinner," with Taylor Holmes heading the company, will open the season at the Copley Theater next Monday, starting with a matinee performance.

'Ah, Wilderness!' Revived

By John Beaufort

New York

The Theater Guild turned to a sentimental, satirical, and humorous chapter in its album by choosing Eugene O'Neill's "Ah, Wilderness!" as the first in a series of six revivals. The O'Neill comedy opened Thursday night at the Guild Theater and the inaugural program proved that this is a wise and praiseworthy step that the Guild is taking. "Ah, Wilderness!" possesses that steady and enduring appeal which elevates a dramatic entertainment into the theater's honorable record.

The events which began transpiring on that July 4, 1906, in the Miller household have the power to win and hold an audience no less today than when the play was first produced exactly eight years ago last night. The present production is a good one, too. The tenderness and the satire and the poignancy and the humor have been well entrusted to such players as Harry Carey, Ann Shoemaker, Enid Markey, Tom Tully, and others.

* * *

Unfortunately, a good many of the more delicate nuances of the play have suffered from Eva Le Gallienne's pounding direction. Fortunately, the affection in the writing is sturdy enough to survive misconceptions of character. There is a particular misinterpretation in the case of Richard Miller, whose awakening interest in love, literature, and the world at large provides the narrative and incident of "Ah, Wilderness!"

As played by William Prince, Richard is too mature and self-possessed, too given to declamation. Richard is an awkward, sensitive lad, self-conscious rather than self-possessed. However, Mr. Prince's performance is not altogether unreasonable and he lives up well to some of the part's demands.

Harry Carey joins the list of Nat Millers that has included George M. Cohan, Lionel Barrymore (in the film), Fred Stone, and others. This is a wonderful father role and it is not surprising that Mr. Carey deserted Hollywood to play it. For a New Englander, his Nat Miller is perhaps on the broad and drawling side. But the interpretation is consistent with in itself and Mr. Carey is an actor who radiates kindness, friendly humor, and integrity. Ann Shoemaker, also presently fugitive from Hollywood, is excellent as Mrs. Miller. Hers seems the most fulfilled performance in the current production.

* * *

Enid Markey converts to her own manner and niceties of diction the role of Nat's unmarried sister, who loves but will not marry the bibulous Sid, Mrs. Miller's brother, Tom Tully is up to the broader aspects of Sid's character but is somewhat deficient when it comes to implying the poignancy of the man. Dorothy Littlejohn, Richard's sweetheart, makes the most of a small but exquisitely lovely part, Dennie Moore, Victor Chapin, Virginia Kaye, Tommy Lewis, Hale Norcross, and Walter Craig help revive the nostalgic memories for which Watson Barratt has designed appropriate backgrounds. Whether for a first seeing or a re-visiting, "Ah, Wilderness!" amply repays a visit to the Guild Theater, where added attractions include an instructive exhibit in the lobby, a $2 top, and an extra allotment of seats at movie prices.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Acquisition at Museum

"Woman With a Candle Holder," Japanese print by Toyohiro, in the Spaulding Collection at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

"Ah, Wilderness!"

A Theater Guild revival of Eugene O'Neill's comedy of recollection. Directed by Eva Le Gallienne. Settings designed by Watson Barratt. Presented at the Guild Theater, beginning Oct. 2, 1941, with the following cast:

Nat Miller	Harry Carey
Essie	Ann Shoemaker
Arthur	Victor Chapin
Richard	William Prince
Mildred	Virginia Kaye
Tommy	Tommy Lewis
Sid Davis	Tom Tully
Lily Miller	Enid Markey
David McComber	Hale Norcross
Muriel McComber	Dorothy Littlejohn
Wint Selby	Walter Craig
Belle	Dennis Moore
Nora	Philippa Bevans
Bartender	Zachary Scott
Salesman	Edmund Dorsay

To Aid Polish Relief

The Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief will benefit by the Chopin recital which Jan Smeterlin will give in Jordan Hall Wednesday evening, Oct. 29. Tickets will go on sale Monday at Jordan Hall box office.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Opera House—"The Student Prince," presented by Messrs. Shubert. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Arsenic and Old Lace" with Laura Hope Crewes, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon, and Forest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"The Doctor's Dilemma," by Bernard Shaw. Starring Katharine Cornell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 2:05, 5:30, 8:55. "Private Nurse," Brenda Marshall and Jane Darwell. 4:20, 7:45.

Fenway—"This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone, John Carroll, and Walter Brennan. 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "Free and Easy," Robert Cumming and Ruth Hussey. 11:35 a. m., 12:25, 5:20, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Kukan," Chinese picture in color. 1:10, 3:10, 5:15, 7:25, 9:35. "Carmen Amaya." 11:35 a. m., 12:25, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 9:45, 11:45 a. m., 3:50, 6:55, 9:55. "The Gray Falcon," George Sanders. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30. "March of Time." 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40.

Kenmore—"Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan. 1:05, 4:40, 8:05. "Billy the Kid." Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. 2:45, 6:10, 9:45.

Metropolitan—"A Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power, Betty Grable. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 11:45 a. m., 3:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Modern—"Hold Back the Dawn." 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 5:05, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich for President." 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Honky Tonk," Clark Gable. 9:30, 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Harmon of Michigan," 11:25, 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—"This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone, John Carroll and Walter Brennan. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45. "Free and Easy," Robert Cumming and Ruth Hussey. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 3:05, 5:50, 8:45.

R. K. O.-Boston—"Badlands of Dakota," Ann Rutherford and Robert Stack. 10 a. m., 1:05, 4:10, 7:15, 10:10. Stage Show, 11:50 a. m., 2:55, 6, 9:10.

Scollay—"Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:18. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater—"Your Last Act," "Music Quiz," "Travel —New Bedford, Mass." "Gay's Lion Farm," "Proof of the Pudding," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Ted Lewis and Band," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Honky Tonk," Clark Gable. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Harmon of Michigan." 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Telepix—"People of Tobacco Road." "Pete Smith Comedy." "Radio City." "What's Lacrosse?" "Haiti." "Barrymore at Home." Disney cartoon and 30-minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Pittsburgh Kid," 9:40 a. m., 12:53, 4:06, 7, 10. Algiers," Charles Boyer. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:30.

Tremont—"Virginia," Sterling Hayden and Madeleine Carroll. 9:10 a. m., 12:50, 4:30, 8:05. "His Girl Friday," Cary Grant and Rosalind Russell. 11:10 a. m., 2:50, 6:30, 10:10.

Uptown—"Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan and Jane Wyman. 2:30, 5:20, 8:20. "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 1, 4, 7, 10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Berry. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Dive Bomber," Fred MacMurray and Errol Flynn. "Scattergood Pulls the Strings," Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.
Regent: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "South of Panama," Roger Pryor and Virginia Vale. 2 Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "One Night in Lisbon," Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Knockout." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 3:26, 9:36. "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Accent on Love," George Montgomery. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. 3:45, 6:45, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "San Antonio Rose," Robert Paige. 3:05, 8:05. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 6:44, 9:49.
Cleveland Circle: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Bad Men of Missouri," Wayne Morris and Jane Wyman. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Private Nurse," Brenda Jorce. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Manpower," George Raft, Marlene Dietrich and Edward G. Robinson. 2 and 8.
University: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. 3, 6:18, 9:45. "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee and R. Lane. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Two in a Taxi," Anita Louise and R. Hayden. "The Great Swindle," Jack Holt. 2. Evenings 7-11.
Strand: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda, 1:54, 7:54. "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. 3:25, 9:25.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Manpower," Edward G. Robinson, Marlene Dietrich and George Raft. 2:45, 8:18. "Cracked Nuts," Mischa Auer and Una Merkel. 1:37, 7:10, 10:00.
Park: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Sweethearts of the Campus," Ruby Keeyer and Ozzie Nelson. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Kitty Foyle," Ginger Rogers. "March of Time," 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Manpower," Marlene Dietrich, Edward G. Robinson and George Raft. 3:04, 9:19. "Tight Shoes," 1:53, 8:08.
Hyde Park: "Cracked Nuts," Mischa Auer and Una Merkel. "Citadel of Crime," Robert Armstrong. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Hughes, 1:30 and, 7:30.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell, 2:30 and 8:18. "Affectionately Yours," Dennis Morgan. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Kentucky Moonshine," Ritz Bros. "Submarine Patrol." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: Short Subjects, 1:40, 4:45, 7:50. "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn, Fred MacMurray and Ralph Bellamy. 2:30, 5:35, 8:40.
Mystic: "Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Robert Young. 1:55, 8. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. 3:30, 9:35.
Maplewood: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:45. Evenings, 7-11.
Orpheum: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "The Round-up." 1:45. Evenings, 7-11.
Strand: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. 3:25, 7, 9:45. "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynn Roberts. 2:25, 8:45.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 1:45, 8. "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. 3:15, 6:18, 9:21.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "The Perfect Crime," Ralph Bellamy. 2 Evenings 6:45.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. 3:35, 9:35. "Flying Blind." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Scattergood Pulls the Strings." 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Dive Bombers," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Passage from Hongkong." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles and Ellen Drew.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynn Roberts.
Strand: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Passage from Hongkong."

REVERE—Boulevard: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan and Wayne Morris. "Accent on Love," 2 and 8.
Revere: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan and Wayne Morris. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "The Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye and Jack Oakie. "Secret Evidence," Marjorie Reynolds. Continuous from 7:30 to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Til Wait for You." 2 and 8.
Central: "Tom, Dick and Harry," Ginger Rogers and George Murphy. "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Devil Dogs of the Air," "They Met in Argentina."
Strand: "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello. "Lady From Cheyenne," Loretta Young and Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Manpower," George Raft and Edward G. Robinson. "West Point Widow." 2 and 7:30.
Strand: "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "Shining Victory." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Caught in the Act," Henry Armetta. 2:09, 7:54. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. 3:20, 9:05.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Underground," Jeffrey Lynn. "Three Sons o' Guns." 1:45 and 7:45.
Waterlown Square: "One Night in Lisbon," Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. "Tight Shoes," John Howard. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "My Life With Caroline," Ronald Colman. "Bachelor Daddy." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-in Theater: "Moon Over Miami," Alice Faye, Betty Grable and Don Ameche. "Raffles," David Niven Olivia de Havilland. Continuous from 7:30 to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 3:33, 8:13. "Affectionately Yours," Merle Oberon and Dennis Morgan. 3:15, 6:30, 9:45.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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3rd WEEK
SONJA HENIE
JOHN PAYNE
Sun Valley Serenade
GLENN MILLER and his ORCHESTRA
Milton Berle • Lynn Barr • Joan Davis • Nicholas Brothers
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GAY FALCON
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Tyrone Power • Betty Grable
"A YANK IN THE R. A. F."
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NEWBURY and EXETER STS. • KEN. 7067
"DIVE BOMBER"
in Technicolor
Errol Flynn • Fred MacMurray
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NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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50th St. and 6th Ave.
Deanna DURBIN Charles LAUGHTON
"IT STARTED WITH EVE"
ON GREAT STAGE: "Dreams"—Russell Markert's revue with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club and specialties. Symphony Orchestra under direction of Erno Rapee.
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

TYRONE POWER BETTY GRABLE
'A YANK IN THE R.A.F.'
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW
ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

BOSTON (STAGE)

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CLIFTON WEBB • PEGGY WOOD
LEONORA CORBETT • MILDRED NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
An Improbable Farce by NOEL COWARD
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Mats. Wed. and Sat.
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By DOROTHY and HERBERT FIELDS
DANNY KAYE • EVE ARDEN
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SHUBERT • OPENS TONIGHT AT 8:30
KATHARINE CORNELL
presents BERNARD SHAW'S
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
EVES. 1.10-3.30; WED.-SAT. MATS. 1.10-2.75

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Seats Also On Sale at Majestic Theatre
MESSRS. SHUBERT present
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The STUDENT PRINCE
With the Famous Singing Male Chorus
Evens.: 85c to $2.20; Wed. Mat., 85c to $1.10; Sat. Mat., 55c to $1.65

NEW YORK (STAGE)

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Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

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Mermaid Lake

Told by Henry Beston

Chapter Two

"Why, who are you?" asked Cristabel, amused at the solemn face of the creature who came paddling towards her.

"Turtle," the thing said and suddenly dived under. She had a glimpse of a wide shell, and of a little tail like an elephant's, and two wrinkled hind paws kicking, and the thing was gone.

"Oh," said Cristabel, "I like this. Now I wonder what next?"

She spent several days in exploring the shores of the lake. She found deep coves where the banks were steep and covered with great pine trees which were beautiful against the moon. She found shallow coves where grasses grew and white waterlilies and yellow waterlilies, floating like little ships. The wild duck loved these places and paddled about among the rushes and grasses feeding all day. Cristabel enjoyed suddenly sticking up her head among them. The quacks would die in their throats and the birds would stare at her with their astonished round eyes, too surprised to fly up.

"Don't be afraid," Cristabel told them, laughing. "I wouldn't hurt you, my dears." And after a little while they all grew used to her sudden appearance and would only quack, "Good morning, mermaid!" and tell her stories of their journeys and of the lands and lakes and rivers they knew far to the north and far to the south of this one.

Friendly Visitors

The wild geese stopped for a while on their way to their Canadian homes. They were proud and beautiful. Their leader was very wise, and looked almost like a swan with his long neck.

"I have seen many things in my life," he told Cristabel. "You know we geese live to be sixty or seventy years old, and I myself have lived half a century of summers. But in all these years one thing I have never seen before and that is a mermaid in a lake."

"Look at me, then," laughed Cristabel, "for I am the mermaid who prefers lakes."

One morning early, she was lying almost asleep in a sort of hammock of reeds in one of these shallow bays when she heard a splashing near her and glancing up looked almost into the face of a huge monster with horns so wide and thick they seemed to weigh down his head.

The creature was as astonished as Cristabel was.

"What have we here, what have we here?" he asked in a deep voice that went with his huge body.

"Only a mermaid," answered Cristabel a little frightened, for though she was used to every creature of the sea, the animals of the land were of course strange to her.

"Humph! a mermaid are you?" grunted the creature. "Well, I'm a moose. Look out or I may mistake you for a waterlily some dawn, my dear, and then I'd eat you up!"

But he was only joking in his bluff way, and soon he and Cristabel were great friends and she would gather the tender long stems and leaves of yellow waterlilies for him from the beds that grew in deep water and once or twice he swam out and joined her and even let her ride on his back holding on by his mane.

The Raccoons

With the deer of course Cristabel made immediate friends, but she had a special place in her heart always for the moose because he was so grumpy and kind. There was a raccoon family too with whom she talked when they came down to wash their dinners at a certain little beach between the roots of a big oak and a pine.

"Why do you wash your food?" she asked the little masked creatures.

"To make it clean, of course," they told her. "All the other creatures just gobble down whatever they can get, but it's our pride that we like our dinners nice and clean."

Rather more often, she saw the foxes. There were several families of them, and they had sly charming ways, but she learned to be careful when she was talking with them. A fox might be just discussing the fine moon there had been the night before and saying what a pretty sight it was to see rabbits dancing by moonlight.

Cristabel, unthinking, might say, "Oh, yes, I've seen them. They're charming."

Then the fox would say, sleepy and smiling, "They have regular ball-rooms. Which one were you at?"

And only a queer little tone in his voice would make Cristabel suddenly remember that foxes are not friendly to rabbits.

"Don't you wish you knew?" she'd ask, teasing.

But she had to be careful. Every time a fox sat down to talk he had some purpose in it, and the mermaid, who had a kind heart, had to be very careful that she didn't betray where the pretty wood-duck had laid her eggs or the partridge had hatched her chicks, or where the field mouse had her little nest.

The Honest Porcupine

She preferred the porcupine who was always chewing at bark and whose manners were bad, but honest, and the skunk whose coat was striped black and white in the pattern of a mermaid's lyre.

After one experience she always remembered not to startle a skunk, and in return they were most friendly and brought the little ones to meet her, and she would sit for an hour or two on a sunny rock on the shore and play with the babies, while their elders enjoyed the scene.

Nor were the wild creatures the only ones with whom the pleased mermaid became acquainted. There were farms too along the lake, sometimes several together and sometimes widely separated by stretches of woods. Several of the farmers kept sheep which grazed in the rough pastures among the young birches.

Cristabel found them rather querulous, stupid animals. After a few conversations with them she preferred merely to listen to the pretty sound of their bells as they fed or to watch the young lambs at play.

She got on better with the cows. There was one black and white cow who was particularly friendly and taught the mermaid how to milk.

"Someone's left a pail near the sugar maples," she told Cristabel. "It's so near that I can bring it to you easily. You'll find that a good drink of milk is delicious."

Surprise for the Farmer

While Cristabel was learning to milk they both laughed a great deal, and later they laughed more still when the cow told of the astonishment of the farmer at finding how little milk she gave at night.

"He thinks there must be a tramp about, or even a milk adder, but he certainly never thought of a mermaid," and then they both laughed once more.

The horses too were friendly and when they came to drink leaned down their heads for the mermaid to stroke their shining necks.

Only the farm dogs refused to come near her, but barked at her with wildly glistening eyes and the hair bristling along their backs.

"Go away! Go away!" they shouted at her. "Go away! Go away! You're not human!" And to all that she tried to say to them they only barked:

"You're dangerous! You're not human! You're not human!"

"And I'm glad I'm not," Cristabel would cry at last, and then glide away through the quiet water, for she did not care for a racket.

(To be continued next Monday)

A drawing by Leonardo da Vinci. Original in The Louvre, Paris, France

Sketch of a Child's Head

Softer than beaver,
Softer than snow,
Smoother than water
Where pond-lilies grow,

Better than satin,
Gentler than moss,
Finer than swansdown,
Lighter than floss,

Close to my shoulder,
Under my chin
The little young head
Of my baby tucks in.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Robin Redbreast Gets a New Waistcoat

It was a sunny autumn morning. The fairies were very busy with their pots of paint brightening up the woods. They had just given the finishing touches to the berries of the mountain ash, and were starting to color the bramble leaves with splashes of crimson, purple and gold.

Robin Redbreast was hopping about among the fallen beech leaves looking for grubs. "Winter will soon be here," he thought to himself. "I wonder whether I shall need a new waistcoat?"

Close by a woodpecker was tapping the bark of an old tree with his beak.

"Cheerio, cheerio!" Robin called to him. "Shall I need a new waistcoat this winter?"

But the woodpecker just went on tapping.

Robin Redbreast flew off through the wood to look for Jenny Wren. He found her sitting on a holly tree watching the fairies with their pots of paint and their brushes turning the berries from green to scarlet.

"Cheerio, cheerio, Jenny! Will my red waistcoat last another season?" he asked.

Jenny looked at him thoughtfully. "No, Robin," she said. "It ought to look much brighter for the winter. Ask the fairies to give it a coat of paint."

The fairies had almost finished their work on the holly tree when they caught sight of Robin Redbreast.

"Hullo, Robin!" they called to him. "Shall we brighten up your waistcoat for the winter?"

"Cheerio, cheerio, thank you, Fairies!" Robin chirped. "It does need a coat of paint."

So the fairies set to work to paint the faded waistcoat, and by the time they had finished it was difficult to tell which looked the brighter, the shining holly berries or Robin Redbreast.

The Two Deer

Soft the noontide bells are ringing,
In the village far away;
Soft the little stream is trickling,
Through the roads and through the hay.
At its brink, two deer are drinking—
The dotted fawn, and the graceful doe.
The wind rustles softly in the leafy branches,
Startled, they speed away—where?
I do not know.

CATHERINE BESTON

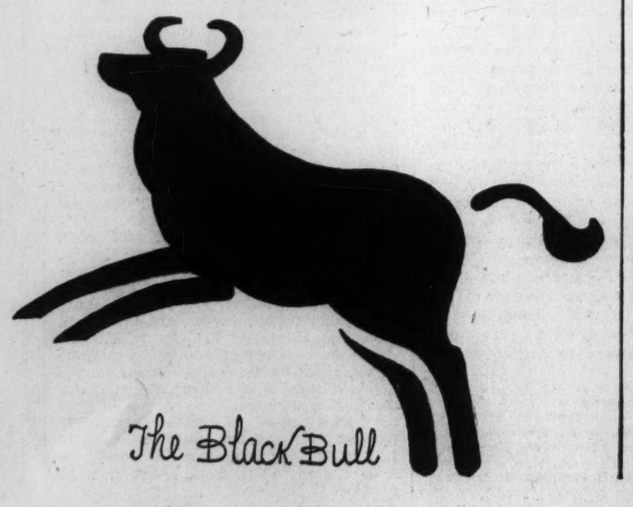
A Bull for Your Farm

Here is a nice, good-natured bull for Window Pane Farm. He is quite easy to make and will look very handsome when you put him against the glass of your window, with your other transparencies, so that the light shines through them.

To make the transparency, cut away all the solid black parts of the design, using small embroidery scissors or a sharp razor blade. Leave all the white connections between the black parts, as they hold the design together. If you paste your design on a square of light-weight cardboard before you begin to cut it out, your transparency will be firmer.

Behind the open spaces that are left when you cut away the black parts, paste bits of tissue paper of any color you choose. Cut the tissue shapes by laying upon the paper the design you have cut away and marking around it with a pencil. The tissue paper should be cut a little larger than the design, so that there will be a little outside edge to paste it on with.

Next Monday we shall publish another design for your farm yard.



How Can You Win a Book?

How would you like to earn a fine new book for your bookshelves? Lots of girls and boys now own beautiful new books with bright jackets and pictures, because they wrote to tell us about stories they liked which they read on the page For Children.

Two good books are offered in these contests every month to children up to ten years of age.

Your paper may be about any stories or articles you have read on either of The Christian Science Monitor's Junior Pages. Or, you may write about anything at all that interests you.

Your paper may be about 150 words long—never more than 200 words. It should tell what you think about the stories you have read, or describe something you have seen or done. It should be neatly written, on only one side of each sheet.

Every manuscript must be countersigned by a parent or other responsible adult, certifying the writer's age and that the paper was his or her unaided work. The adult who countersigns the paper must make sure that it is original and has not been copied from another.

Manuscripts submitted in this contest cannot be returned, and every girl or boy who submits an entry must do so with the clear understanding that the judge's decision is final.

Entries in this contest should be addressed to:

PETER WHITE'S CONTEST
Junior Department
One, Norway Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Curly-Top

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Chapter Five

Curly-Top went back into his cave and, scooping some soapflakes into the shell, took them and the pipe to the edge of the water. Moon water, he told himself, would make marvellous bubbles. He found a smooth stone to sit on, stirred the flakes into a deep froth, and dipped the pipe into it. Then he placed the broken end of the stem between his lips.

Almost immediately a bubble appeared. It was unlike any bubble he had ever seen before, a silver globe filled with sparkling stars, a great, beautiful thing. It shook itself free from the pipe and blew softly away into the air, rising and rising until it was no more than a shining speck, one of a million stars quivering in the night sky.

A Dazzling Bubble

He watched it in amazement. Never before had anyone blown a bubble like that, so large and so brilliant! He filled the pipe again and blew another and another until, at last, the shell bowl was empty. It was only then that he noticed that the sky was already light with the coming dawn. Stumbling over the wet grass and flowers, he went back to his cave and slept.

It was mid-day when next he opened his eyes, and for a moment he wondered if he had slept all night and had only dreamed about the moon-bubbles. But in the bottom of the bowl was a trickle of soapy water, and the pipe was still wet.

He took the bowl and the pipe to the pond and washed them carefully. There was the smooth stone on which he had sat!

"Be patient; work hard; and never waste anything," he repeated. "That is what the little man said. That is what I must do if I am to make my way in the world."

He picked some more cherries from the tree, took a deep draft of water, and strode off into the wood to see what might turn up.

Making His Way

All day long he wandered about, first this way, then that, but no work appeared. "Making your way in the world" was not as easy as it sounded. He thought of Boodle and Popkin and wondered what they had done. No doubt they were busy driving bargains somewhere. He thought of their sacks of money. How heavy they had been, and what a burden to carry about! Then he thought of his own light sack and of the moon-bubbles he had sent flying up into the sky. You couldn't make moon-bubbles out of money!

It was just at that moment that he noticed a small screw of paper lying in the grass just where the ragged boy had been gathering blueberries the day before. At first he thought it was nothing, and picked it up intending to poke it out of sight among the leaves, but as he did so he found it was a bag with something hard inside.

He opened the bag carefully and peeped in. There, lying in a fold of the paper, was a pink thing, something the shape of a boat, with pointed ends. It was perfectly smooth and glittered in the sunlight. He had never seen anything quite like it before.

Perhaps it was good to eat? He gave one of the pink ends a tiny lick. It tasted marvelous, like sugar mixed with rose petals. He gave another lick, and then another. It was perfectly delicious! After a time the pink outside began to wear thin and a brown inside began to show. Curly-Top licked the brown inside but nothing happened. It evidently wasn't meant to be eaten. So, when all the pink part had gone, he took the brown thing back to the cave.

"Never waste anything," he reminded himself, and making a hole in the ground at the side of the cave's mouth he carefully dropped it in and covered it up. Somehow, although it didn't seem much to have done, he felt he had really begun to make his way in the world.

The next day he made himself a besom broom of little twigs and cleaned out his cave very thoroughly. The day after that he polished the oak walls with a lump of beeswax he had found in a hole. On the third day he gathered a bundle of reeds from a bank and stored them away carefully, telling himself that reeds always come in useful.

The Strange Tree

"I had better go to the town," he told himself. "Woods are no good. I shall never make my way in the world if I stay here," and he turned his feet homeward.

As he came in sight of the cave he walked more and more slowly. The sun was setting, and a shaft of golden light fell across the opening. Suddenly he stopped. Something had happened since he went out that morning. In the soft soil by the side of the cave's mouth stood a little tree that had not been there before, a most unusual sort of tree, with transparent leaves that shone like polished glass, and tiny silver tassels. The tassels hung on fine cords from the tips of the branches and swung gently in the breeze. Beneath the leaves were clusters of rosy flowers.

Curly-Top gazed at the tree fascinated. It was quite clear that it had grown from the brown thing he had planted three days before. But what kind of a tree could it be?

He stretched out a finger and touched one of the leaves. It had a curious, crinkly feeling like cellophane. The rosy flowers did not feel like real flowers either; the petals were hard and crisp, and in the center of each flower was a glittering pink tip like the tip of the sugary thing he had found in the paper bag.

Curly-Top walked round and round the tree very softly so as not to disturb it. He knew that something wonderful had happened, but exactly what he couldn't tell. He felt very excited, but it was too late and too dark to do anything more that day, and lying down on the ground very near to the tree, he listened to the night wind tossing the silver tassels against the leaves.

(To be continued next Monday)

Bring Your Jam Jars

This jolly little drawing with its inviting announcement helped Boy Scouts of Whitley, England, to gather 13,000 jam jars and thousands of bottles to aid their nation's defense effort.

"Here we are again," reads the announcement, which heralded the Salvage Campaign of the 2nd Whitley Troop of Boy Scouts. "We are coming tomorrow to collect empty bottles, jam jars, and scrap iron. It's a job of national importance."

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CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Shirts and Panties in Warmer Weights

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The Home Forum

The Little Man By the Sea

"TWENTY-TWO YEARS," said the little man, looking dreamily out to sea. "Twenty-two years we've been coming here. When first I found the place, it seemed like a spot where one could live quietly, yet not be evading useful employment. It's good to be quiet, but one can't idle. First we camped out; then we built ourselves a cottage. And, when we came to live in it, we felt others might enjoy it too and forget their worries and cares for a time; so we put up other cottages, one by one. Now all through the summer, and even in the spring or fall, they're seldom empty. People find all they need within; just simple things. But, if they come once, they come again."

To us, his statement occasioned no surprise. It was just what one would imagine from looking at the little man and his quaint cottages. They were not arranged symmetrically, nor built so. In fact, anyone engaged in town planning would have been horrified at the way in which two houses were placed close together in a neighborly fashion ("so as to be near the beach," said the little man), and two farther away up the hill ("to get a wider view of the sea," he said). Their architecture might have seemed a troubled dream, or even a nightmare, to an aspiring member of the Royal College of Architects. They looked, indeed, the sort of cottages in which Snow White and her seven dwarfs might have lived. Each was different. They were modeled out of cement. I use the word "modeled" with definite purpose. They *were* modeled, not as a certificated builder would have planned them, but as the wayward fancy of an artist might press and shape his clay or plaster into the object of a fantastic dream. There were queer little porches and balconies, chimneys sometimes a trifle out of the straight and looking rather like tiny turrets. One roof would be curved, another steeply angled, just as the idea had come to the little man. One abode even had somewhat the appearance of a gigantic toadstool with an extraneous stalk for a chimney! Another had gaily painted blue window-frames; one, a red roof, and the windows of a third were a warm carnation pink. If one cottage gave the sense of kindly shelter, the next was in a gay mood, and the toadstool even had a hint of mystery! Blue windows must have children's faces laughing through the casements.

* * *

We found him quite accidentally. But no, it can have been no accident; just the timely meeting of people destined to become friends. I really ought to say that we found the place. And, having discovered that, naturally we also found the little man, for he belonged quite definitely to it. Rather, the place belonged to him. The two were as one.

Our holiday had no concrete plans. We started in the automobile, with food, bedding, camping equipment of a limited nature, and went north, then east. Finally, one day, we came over a steep ascent, and then dropped, as it seemed, into space, for the descent was abrupt. There we had a glimpse of the sea. It was late in the afternoon and seemed wiser to return to the main road and on along the valley. Which should we choose.

"Let us go on," I said. "We can always come back, after a mile or two, if we don't find anything interesting." So on we went. A mile. Two miles, switchbacking up and down what seemed little more than a logging track, or the way to an isolated farm. And then suddenly we came out of the woods, and before us was the sea, not more than a few hundred yards on the far side of a grass clearing, dotted with clumps of alders. Amongst these stood a few small cottages. We both exclaimed in delight.

Leaving the car on the turf above the pebbled beach, we got out, and stood looking out to sea. And then a little stooping figure on the shore, gathering dulse into a small paper bag, lifted itself, and came slowly toward us. We asked him the name of the beach. We asked him to whom the cottages belonged, and who lived in them, and, in a quiet, unhurried way, he told us.

* * *

That evening, over the blazing logs of a driftwood fire, (for of course we could not resist the invitation smiling at us through the open door of a little steep-roofed gray cottage sheltered by alders just above the beach) the little man told us something of his past. From the time he was a boy of sixteen, he said, and he spoke always in a far-off dreamy way, he was a wanderer. He left home, and in some capacity or other he would travel, and travel he did. He found jobs in ships, he said, and seeing those wise, observant eyes and long deft hands, we felt no surprise. He would be able to turn his hand with thought and ability to whatever came along. And he loved carpentering. He also loved art and beauty, whether it were the beauty of sea and land, of sculpture or painting or architecture, or simply the practical beauty of putting one's best into a humble, everyday job. There was, one felt, an instinctive peace in this man's heart.

"I'm an internationalist," he said. "There are good men in every nation, in every race. I've met them, and I know. We can't be only nationally or racially minded; we must see bigger things than that."

When they came into port, he said, his one thought was to see and learn all that was fine in that place. He went around the world two or three times. He spoke of Paris, Seville, Istanbul, Leningrad, London, New York, of Rio and Valparaiso and Lima and Buenos Aires, and all in a quiet, gentle, meditative fashion, as though, while he spoke, he saw thought-pictures which he was describing to us.

* * *

Busy and away all day, his evenings were given to his guests. Sometimes he would be clipping alder branches round our cottage to let in more sunshine; sometimes he would come with a basket of apples, or he would be sawing firewood for those of his guests who were unskilled with saw and ax.

One night, there would be a giant bonfire on the beach, and the whole little colony, perhaps a dozen of us, would be there. Shadowy figures hovering around, or speeding to and fro, bringing logs from the shore. And how beautiful was the clear flame rising to the starlit skies, and a myriad sparks, flying serpent-like in the depth of night; the quivering warmth from its red pulsating heart, and the queer shapes we each imagined in the burning logs.

Another night, there would be not only a bonfire but a "corn boil" in a little hollow just off the beach, where was a rusty old stove and a rustic table and benches. Here, while the men fetched wood, we women shucked the corn, and someone fetched sea water for the big iron pot; for the little man was firm that the corn must be boiled in sea water! Then we sat around the fire on logs until such times as our host proclaimed the feast ready, and, plentiful butter provided, we all gathered at the table, dipping our corn into the butter and nibbling happily. How the children enjoyed themselves! Sitting up late to start with, and then the bonfire and the corn, and, at last, feeling our way back in the darkness to our cottages, the grown-ups sleepy glowworms and the children like fireflies darting hither and thither, each one with a little electric torch. And then the deep, dreamless slumber, with the gentle lapping of the sea creeping up the pebbled beach. Can any sound be more peaceful? And, last of all, came the little man, taking his quiet way home, thinking, dreaming, his steps a little slow, yet purposeful, and his busy, kindly day ended.

He looked up at us as we parted for the night, with his gentle smile. "I think they enjoyed themselves," he said. "Good-night," and he slipped away into the darkness.

F. M. R.

The
Christian Science
Periodicals
Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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Here Are the Willows

OAK IS an indigenous tree in these parts. All sorts of trees are to be seen—except the mountain ash—but the most numerous, if we leave out the activities of the Forestry Commission, are the oak and the willow, the one on dry ground and the other on wet. The acorn soon makes a surprisingly long root, and that explains how oaks flourish in a country where nearly every summer there is a drought; on the other hand, there is plenty of a very low-lying land in every river-valley which is never really dry, and here are the willows, which are to me an inalienable part of the characteristic beauty of East Anglia. Other people might look for something more spectacular—beauty is notoriously in the eye of the beholder—but I have learnt, having no mountains or waterfalls, to love the willow tree by the dark still stream. When the wind passes over it, it turns from grey to silver. Its pattern of leafage is as delicate as lace.—From "Eastern England and the Fens," by DOREEN WALLACE. (New York: Scribner.)

Windy Day

Here is a world of scarlet and bronze,
here the bright hills are flying,
and the wild geese veer down the windy sky,
trailing their legs and crying.

Here is a world of yellow and flame:
a world of leaves is blowing
with the twisty road across the hills
wherever it is going.

Here are wild tons of colored leaves,
crimson and fire and ochre:
here's a world of wind for any child's heart
and beauty by the acre!

FRANCES FROST

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY PRINTED COTTON

THIS PRINTED COTTON was one of the exhibits in an interesting display, held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York last spring, called "China Trade and Its Influence." Since trade routes leading to the Far East were discovered by courageous explorers and merchants of the past, there has been brought back material of Asiatic manufacture that has inspired western handiwork. The French, British, and American decorative arts of the eighteenth century show a strong Chinese influence. The American clipper ships returned from their long journeys stocked with merchandise. Oriental motives penetrated designs and were embodied in the patterns of household decorations.

"Ὁ ΛΑΟΣ ΜΟΥ ΔΕΝ ΘΕΛΕΙ ΚΑΤΑΙΣΧΥΝΘΗ ΕΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΑΙΩΝΑ"

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ἡ ἀληθὴς ταυτότης, ἀδέσμευτος ὑπὸ τῆς ὑλικότητος, εἶναι αἰωνίως ἀπηλλαγμένη ἀπὸ ὄνειδος, σύγχυσιν, ἢ κατηγορίαν, διότι εἶναι πλασμένη καθ' ὁμοίωσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἡ ἀξιοπρέπεια καὶ ἡ βεβαιότης ποὺ ἔρχονται ἀπὸ τὴν ἀληθῆ γνῶσιν ἑαυτοῦ ἔχουν φωτίσῃ τὸν δρόμον τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος καθ' ὅλην τὴν ἱστορίαν, διότι ἡ τοιαύτη στάσις εἶναι συμφώνως μὲ πολλὰ ρητὰ τῆς Ἁγίας Γραφῆς. Ὁ προφήτης Ἰωήλ, καλῶν τὸν λαὸν εἰς μετάνοιαν, ἐξέφρασε τὴν ὑπόσχεσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ (Ἰωήλ 2:26, 27): "Θέλετε φάγει ἀφθόνως, καὶ χορτασθῆ, καὶ αἰνέσει τὸ ὄνομα Κυρίου τοῦ Θεοῦ σας, ὅστις ἔκαμε θαυμάσια μὲ σᾶς· καὶ ὁ λαός μου δὲν θέλει καταισχυνθῆ εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα. Καὶ θέλετε γνωρίσει ὅτι ἐγὼ εἶμαι ἐν μέσῳ τοῦ Ἰσραήλ, καὶ ἐγὼ εἶμαι Κύριος ὁ Θεός σας."

Πῶς νὰ ἀποδείξουν τὴν πρακτικότητα τῶν ὑποσχέσεων τοῦ Θεοῦ εἶναι ἡ κραυγὴ πολλῶν πασχουσῶν καρδιῶν εἰς τὰς σημερινὰς ἀναστατώσεις, ὅταν δοκιμασίαι, ἀπώλειαι, καὶ σύγχυσις ἔχουν αἰφνηδίως ἐπιβληθῆ ἐπὶ ἀτόμων. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη δεικνύει τὴν ὀρθὴν ἀπάντησιν· ἔχει δείξῃ ὅτι ὅταν οἱ ἄνθρωποι τοποθετοῦν ἑαυτοὺς πεποιθότως καὶ νοημόνως ἐπὶ τοῦ βράχου τῆς Ἀληθείας, δὲν δύνανται νὰ προσκόψουν ἢ νὰ ἀποτύχουν. Μὲ τὸ νὰ δεικνύῃ ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς δὲν στέλλει ποτὲ βάσανον, ἀλλ' ὅτι ἡ ἄγνοια περὶ τῆς φύσεώς Του καὶ τῶν νόμων Του εἶναι ὑπεύθυνος διὰ τὴν κακοπάθειαν, ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἱκανώνει τοὺς ἀνθρώπους νὰ ἐννοοῦν τὸν Θεὸν ὡς θείαν Ἀγάπην, εἰς τὴν ὁποίαν δὲν ὑπάρχει στοιχεῖον δυσαρμονίας ἢ ἀτελείας, καὶ νὰ ἀποδεικνύουν τὴν ὀρθὴν συγγένειαν τῶν πρὸς τὴν Θεότητα ὡς εὐλογημένα τέκνα, ἅτινα δὲν ἔχουν λησμονηθῆ ποτέ, καὶ δὲν ἀπεπλανήθησαν ποτὲ ἀπὸ τὴν πανταχοῦ παρουσίαν καὶ τὴν παντοδυναμίαν Του. Ἡ ἀλλαγὴ τῆς σκέψεως ἥτις προέρχεται ἀπὸ τὸν πνευματικὸν φωτισμὸν λυτρώνει ἕνα ὄχι μόνον ἀπὸ τὸν φόβον τοῦ κακοῦ, ἀλλ' ἐπίσης κατ' ἀναλογίαν ἀπὸ τὴν δοκιμασίαν τοῦ κακοῦ, καὶ ἐνισχύει ἕνα νὰ περιπατῇ μὲ βεβαιότητα καὶ κυριαρχίαν, ὅπου πρότερον ἦσαν ὑποβολαὶ ἀναρμοδιότητος, σφαλερότητος, καὶ ἀμηχανίας.

Βιβλικοὶ χαρακτῆρες, Χριστιανοὶ μάρτυρες, καὶ θρῆσκοι ἐργάται ὑπέφεραν πολλάκις δριμείας ὥρας δοκιμασιῶν πρὸς χάριν τῆς ἀληθείας, καὶ ἡ ἔξοχος πίστις των εἰς τὴν ὑπεροχὴν τοῦ δικαίου, τοὺς ἐπροίκισε μὲ μίαν πνευματικὴν ἀξιοπρέπειαν τὴν ὁποίαν οἱ ἐχθροί των δὲν ἠδύναντο νὰ καταβάλουν. Τὸ μέγα Ὑπόδειγμα, ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς, ἐθριάμβευσεν ἐπὶ τῆς πλάνης καὶ τοῦ μίσους. Ἀναφερομένη εἰς τὴν νίκην του ἐπὶ τοῦ θανάτου καὶ τοῦ τάφου, ἡ Mary Baker Eddy ἔχει γράψῃ εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν), σ. 43· "Ὁ ἀνθρώπινος νόμος τὸν εἶχε καταδικάσῃ, ἀλλ' αὐτὸς ἀπεδείκνυε τὴν θείαν Ἐπιστήμην. Ὢν ἐκτὸς βολῆς τῆς βαρβαρότητος τῶν ἐχθρῶν του, ἐνήργει ὑπὸ πνευματικὸν νόμον εἰς περιφρόνησιν τῆς ὕλης καὶ τῆς θνητότητος, καὶ ὁ πνευματικὸς αὐτὸς νόμος τὸν ὑπεστήριξε." Ὁ ἴδιος πνευματικὸς νόμος ἐνεργεῖ τώρα νὰ ὑποστηρίζῃ πάντας ἐκείνους οἵτινες ἀνθίστανται εἰς τὰς ἀπαιτήσεις τῆς ὕλης καὶ τῆς θνητότητος, καὶ προσπαθοῦν νὰ κυβερνῶνται ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ. Οἱ ἐχθροὶ ποὺ θὰ ἐπολέμουν ἐναντίον τῆς Ἀληθείας εἶναι αἱ ὑποβολαὶ τῆς ἀπαθείας, πνευματικῆς νωθρείας, ἡ δοξασία τῆς ζωῆς καὶ νοημοσύνης ἐν τῇ ὕλῃ, ὁ φόβος, ἡ ἐλκυστικότης τῶν κακῶν συνηθειῶν, ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη θέλησις, καὶ ἡ ὑπερηφάνεια· ἡ δὲ προοδευτικὴ ἀπόδειξις τῆς τελειότητος διαπύσσεται καθὼς οἱ ψευδεῖς οὖτοι ἀπαιτηταὶ ἀποκρούονται καὶ κατανικῶνται διὰ τῆς ὑπακοῆς εἰς τὸν θεῖον νόμον, καθὼς τὸν παρεδειγμάτισεν ὁ Ἰησοῦς.

Εἰς περιόδους προσωπικῆς ἐντάσεως, τὰ ἄτομα φοβοῦνται πολλάκις τί ἄλλοι σκέπτονται περὶ αὐτῶν, καὶ ἴσως νὰ πιστεύουν ὅτι, ἂν καὶ προσπαθοῦν νὰ ὑπερνικήσουν κάποιαν πλάνην διὰ τῆς πνευματικῆς ἀντιλήψεως, ἡ περιέργεια, τὸ ἐνδιαφέρον, καὶ ἡ ἐπέμβασις ἄλλου, δυνατὸν νὰ ἐμποδίσουν τὴν νίκην των. Αὐτὸ, ὅμως, δὲν εἶναι ἀληθές. Ἀπαντῶσα εἰς τὴν ἐρώτησιν, "Πῶς δύναμαι νὰ προοδεύσω τάχιστα εἰς τὴν ἀντίληψιν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης;" ἡ Mrs. Eddy ἀπαντᾷ (αὐτόθι, σελ. 495, 496), "Μελέτησε πλήρως τὸ γράμμα καὶ ἀπορρόφησε τὸ πνεῦμα." Ἐξακολουθοῦσα, λέγει· "Ἐν τῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ τοῦ Νοός, θὰ ἐξακριβώσῃς ἐνωρὶς ὅτι ἡ πλάνη δὲν δύναται νὰ καταστρέψῃ τὴν πλάνην. Θὰ μάθῃς ἐπίσης ὅτι ἐν τῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ δὲν ὑπάρχει μεταβίβασις κακῶν ὑποβολῶν ἐξ ἑνὸς θνητοῦ εἰς τὸν ἄλλον, διότι δὲν ὑπάρχει εἰμὴ εἷς Νοῦς, καὶ ὁ πανταχοῦ παρὼν καὶ παντοδύναμος οὗτος Νοῦς, ἀντανακλᾶται ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου καὶ κυβερνᾷ ὁλόκληρον τὸ σύμπαν." Συνεπῶς, εἷς δύναται νὰ κατανοήσῃ ὀρθῶς ὅτι ἡ ἄγνοια τῆς Ἀληθείας εἶναι ἀνύπαρκτος καὶ ἀνίσχυρος, ὅτι δὲν δύναται νὰ δράσῃ μέσῳ ἢ ἐναντίον οὐδενός, καὶ ὅτι πραγματικὸς μόνον ἡ γνῶσις τοῦ καλοῦ εἶναι παροῦσα εἰς τὴν συνείδησιν ἑνός. Εἷς τὸν Ἱερεμίαν εἶναι γεγραμμένον (23:28), "Τί εἶναι τὸ ἄχυρον πρὸς τὸν σῖτον; λέγει Κύριος."

Εἶναι σπουδαῖον ὅπως ἀνθιστάμεθα ἐναντίον τοῦ νὰ κάμνωμεν συγκρίσεις. "Ἕνας δυνατὸν νὰ πέσῃ εἰς τὸν πειρασμὸν νὰ πιστεύῃ ὅτι τὸ πρόβλημά του εἶναι δυσκολώτερον νὰ λυθῇ ἀπὸ τὸ πρόβλημα ἄλλου, ὅτι ἄλλος τις δυνατὸν νὰ κατέχῃ περισσοτέραν πνευματικότητα καὶ ἑτοιμότητα νὰ ἀποδείξῃ τὴν τελειότητα, ἢ ὅτι ἡ μοῖρα ἑνὸς εἶναι ἀθλιεστέρα καὶ ἀτυχεστέρα ἀπὸ αὐτὴν τοῦ πλησίον του. Τὸ γεγονὸς εἶναι ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς δίδει μόνον καλόν, ἀπροσωπολήπτως, ἀπείρως, εἰς πάσας τὰς ἰδέας Του. Αὐταὶ ὑπάρχουν ἐν τελείᾳ συγγενείᾳ μὲ τὴν θείαν Ἀρχήν, ἀντανακλῶσαι ἐκεῖνο ὅπερ ὑπάρχει εἰς τὸν Νοῦν.

"Ὅταν δυσκολίαι παρουσιάζουν ἑαυτάς, ἕνας δὲν χρειάζεται νὰ κατασυντριβῇ. ἀλλὰ δύναται νὰ ἀποδείξῃ ὅτι τὸ κακὸν δὲν ἔχει περιόδους ἐπικρατήσεως εἰς τὴν πεῖραν ἑνός, ἀφοῦ ἡ ἑαυτότης ἑνὸς κατ' εἰκόνα τοῦ Θεοῦ πάντοτε ἀπολαμβάνει ἀσυδοσίαν ἀπὸ τὸ κακόν. Κυριαρχία εἶναι ἡ Θεόδοτος συναίσθησις ὅτι πᾶν τὸ πραγματικὸν εἶναι ἁρμονικὸν καὶ ἄφθαρτον, καὶ ὅτι δὲν ὑπάρχει οὐδὲν ἔξω τῆς ἀπειρίας. Ἐξ ἄλλου, περιστάσεις ἐγείρονται ἐνίοτε ὅταν, ἀντὶ αἰφνιδίων ἀποπομπῶν τοῦ κακοῦ, μία πλάνη φαίνεται νὰ ὑποκύπτῃ βραδέως, καὶ ἀμφότερα, ἡ ὑπομονὴ καὶ ἡ ἀφοσίωσις ἀπαιτοῦνται διὰ τὴν ἐκπόνησιν τῆς λύσεως τοῦ προβλήματος. Ἄτομα ἔχουν εὕρῃ ὅτι θεραπεύονται καθὼς ἀρνοῦνται σταθερῶς νὰ κατακρίνουν ἑαυτοὺς ἢ νὰ πειρασθοῦν ὑπὸ τῶν ἐπιχειρημάτων τοῦ ἐξευτελισμοῦ, τῆς πικρίας, τῆς εὐαισθησίας, τῆς ἀποθαρρύνσεως, καὶ τοῦ στασιασμοῦ. Ἡ ἐλευθέρωσίς των ἔρχεται ὅταν μία σταθερὰ στάσις ἔχει ληφθῇ νοερῶς νὰ ἀπαρνηθοῦν τὸ κακὸν ὡς προσωπικὴν κατοχὴν καὶ νὰ ἀναγνωρίσουν εὐγνωμόνως ὅτι ὁ πραγματικὸς ἄνθρωπος δὲν ὠλίσθησε ποτὲ ἀπὸ τὴν τελειότητα.

Αἱ διάφοροι ἀνισότητες αἵτινες φαίνονται ἐν τῷ κόσμῳ, οὐδεμία τῶν ὁποίων ἔχει ἰδρυθῇ ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ, παύουν νὰ βασανίζουν ἢ νὰ εὑρίσκουν στήριγμα εἰς τὰς πείρας ἑνὸς ὅταν τὸ ἄτομον ἐν συνειδήσει καὶ σταθερῶς δράττεται τὰς πνευματικὰς ἀληθείας. Εἶναι φύσις τοῦ ἀνθρώπου νὰ δοξάζῃ τὸν Θεὸν ἐν ἀγαθότητι, ἀγνότητι, ἀσφαλείᾳ, ἁρμονίᾳ, καὶ πεποιθήσει, καὶ ὁ ἄνθρωπος, ὑπὸ τὴν δικαιοδοσίαν τῆς Ἀρχῆς, δὲν δύναται νὰ καταισχυνθῇ ὑπὸ τῶν διαφόρων νόθων φάσεων τοῦ κακοῦ. Τὸ γεγονὸς τοῦτο φανεροῦται προοδευτικῶς καθὼς εἷς ὑπακούει τὴν παραίνεσιν τοῦ Παύλου πρὸς τὸν Τιμόθεον (Πρὸς Τιμόθεον Β'. 2:15), "Σπούδασον σεαυτὸν δόκιμον παραστῆσαι τῷ Θεῷ, ἐργάτην ἀνεπαίσχυντον, ὀρθοτομοῦντα τὸν λόγον τῆς ἀληθείας."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

"My people shall never be ashamed"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TRUE IDENTITY, unfettered by materiality, is everlastingly exempt from disgrace, confusion, or reproach, because it is fashioned in the likeness of God. The dignity and assurance that come from true self-knowledge have lightened the way of mankind throughout history, for such an attitude is in accordance with numerous Scriptural dicta. The prophet Joel, in calling the people to repentance, voiced God's promise (Joel 2:26, 27): "Ye shall eat in plenty, and be satisfied, and praise the name of the Lord your God, that hath dealt wondrously with you: and my people shall never be ashamed. And ye shall know that I am in the midst of Israel, and that I am the Lord your God."

How to prove the practicality of God's promises is the cry of many distressed hearts in present-day upheavals, when individuals have had suddenly thrust upon them trials, loss, and bewilderment. Christian Science points out the correct answer; it has shown that when men plant themselves confidently and understandingly upon the rock of Truth, they cannot founder or fail. By indicating that God never sends affliction, but that ignorance of His nature and His laws is responsible for suffering, Christian Science enables men to understand God as divine Love, in whom there is no element of discord or imperfection, and to prove their correct relationship to Deity as blessed children, who have never been forgotten and have never strayed from His omnipresence and omnipotence. The change of thinking that results from spiritual illumination redeems one not only from the fear of evil, but also proportionately from the experience of evil, and empowers one to walk with certainty and dominion where before there were suggestions of incompetence, fallibility, and perplexity.

Biblical characters, Christian martyrs, and religious workers have often endured severe testing times for the sake of the truth, and their sublime faith in the supremacy of right has endowed them with a spiritual dignity which their enemies could not vanquish. The great Exemplar, Christ Jesus, triumphed over error and hate. Referring to his victory over death and the grave, Mary Baker Eddy has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 43): "Human law had condemned him, but he was demonstrating divine Science. Out of reach of the barbarity of his enemies, he was acting under spiritual law in defiance of matter and mortality, and that spiritual law sustained him." The same spiritual law operates now to sustain all those who resist the pretensions of matter and mortality and strive to be God-governed. The enemies that would war against Truth are the suggestions of apathy, spiritual dullness, the belief of life and intelligence in matter, fear, attractiveness of evil practices, human will, and pride; and the progressive demonstration of perfection unfolds as these false claimants are resisted and overcome through obedience to divine law as Jesus exemplified it.

In periods of personal stress, individuals are oftentimes fearful of what others are thinking about them and may believe that, even though they are endeavoring to overcome some error through spiritual understanding, another's curiosity, concern, and meddlesomeness may impede their victory. This, however, is untrue. Replying to the question, "How can I progress most rapidly in the understanding of Christian Science?" Mrs. Eddy answers (*ibid.*, pp. 495, 496), "Study thoroughly the letter and imbibe the spirit." Continuing, she says: "In the Science of Mind, you will soon ascertain that error cannot destroy error. You will also learn that in Science there is no transfer of evil suggestions from one mortal to another, for there is but one Mind, and this ever-present omnipotent Mind is reflected by man and governs the entire universe." Therefore, one can correctly realize that ignorance of Truth is unreal and impotent, that it cannot act through or against anyone, and that actually only the knowledge of good is present in one's consciousness. In Jeremiah it is written (23:28), "What is the chaff to the wheat? saith the Lord."

It is important to resist the drawing of comparisons. One may be tempted to believe that his problem is more difficult to solve than another's, that someone else may possess more spirituality and readiness to demonstrate perfection, or that one's lot is more miserable and unfortunate than his neighbor's. The fact is that God gives only good, impartially, infinitely, to all His ideas. They exist in perfect relation to divine Principle, reflecting that which exists in Mind.

When difficulties present themselves, one need not become overwhelmed, but can prove that evil has no periods of ascendancy in one's experience, since one's true selfhood in God's likeness forever enjoys immunity from evil. Dominion is the God-given consciousness that all that is real is harmonious and imperishable, and that nothing exists outside of infinitude. On the other hand, there sometimes arise instances when, instead of sudden dismissals of evil, an error seems slow in yielding, and both patience and fidelity are demanded in working out the solution of the problem. Individuals have found that they are healed as they steadfastly refuse to condemn themselves or to be tempted by the arguments of humiliation, chagrin, sensitiveness, discouragement, and rebellion. Their freedom comes when a firm stand has been taken mentally to disclaim the ill as a personal possession and gratefully to acknowledge that the real man has never lapsed from perfection.

The various inequalities evidenced in the world, none of which are instituted by God, cease to harass or to find a foothold in one's experiences when the individual consciously and constantly lays hold on spiritual truths. It is man's nature to glorify God in goodness, purity, safety, abundance, and confidence, and man, under the jurisdiction of Principle, cannot be put to shame by the various illegitimate phases of evil. This fact is progressively made manifest as one obeys Paul's admonition to Timothy (II Timothy 2:15), "Study to shew thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Night-Piece

I come alone from sauna bath at night
While overhead great Vega shines, a queen.
Like white-clad maidens birches flicker bright
As all around my homeward path they lean.
My father's land has birches too, he said,
And cool, dark flowing streams like this I now
Must swim across to reach my peaceful bed,
And people known for keeping every vow.

The stones are rough, the water black, but see—
The fair sweet star is floating there serene.
My country this, America the free,
Suomi far off I have never seen.
Yet do I pray her midnight plunge will give
Again to quiet folk their place to live.

FREDERIC ARDEN PAWLEY

Rio, the Beautiful

DURING the first twenty years of the Republic, Rio rocked along as under the Empire, with a steadily increasing population and practically no improvements. By 1902, however, the Republic had time to think about its capital, and the reconstruction of the city was begun. . . .

Ever since, Rio, like New York, has been in an incessant state of development, change and growth. Its population passed the million mark in 1922, when, during the Centenary of Independence celebration, guests from every land began the chorus repeated by every "discoverer" since—that "Rio is the most beautiful city in the world."

To realize its full beauty, one must see it, as only the eye can register the intense movement of the mountains, like tumultuous waves caught in the moment of pause before breaking, and the variety and qualities of color in forests, harbor, sea, lakes and skies that change as the city follows the shorelines of Guanabara Bay or Atlantic Ocean, winds through valleys or mounts the slopes. At night when millions of lights prick the tropical darkness, their separation from the waters defined by loops of the "Golden Necklace," its splendor enters the realm of fantasy.—From "Seven Keys to Brazil," by VERA KELSEY. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

A Question of Declaration ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

The question everyone wanted discussed was: will the United States declare war within six months?

That was the question—simple and direct—which 20 pretty knowledgeable Washington correspondents asked themselves the other evening and it came out 17 to 3 against the prospect of America's formal entry into the fighting by April of next year.

That may seem surprising; at least it was surprising to me because I ventured to become one third of the minority.

The prevailing view was that Hitler has asked for an undeclared war and he is going to get it. Nobody suggested that the United States was not already in the war politically, industrially and "navally" but 17 out of the 20 were persuaded that the American people will continue to be immune to "incidents," will not become war-excited about further ship-sinkings, and will support the policy of the Administration in meeting Germany's undeclared attacks by the use of undeclared force, as for example, in the occupation of Iceland and the shoot-on-sight orders to the Navy.

It is interesting to note that the point at issue with this gathering—and the latest Gallup poll shows it to be typical—was not whether the United States would resist Germany with force but whether in resisting Germany by force the Congress and the President would decide to call it war.

The minority, however small—at least one third of it—still holds to the judgment that the prospects are that there will be a declaration of war within six months.

The basic view of the minority is that a democracy cannot effectively prosecute an undeclared war. Naziism can talk peace and conduct an all-out war at the same time. A democracy, the minority holds, can't. A democracy cannot command national unity, mobilize its industries or use its armed forces fully in its defense in a state of half-belligerency and pretended neutrality. A democracy cannot afford to try to deceive others because it must not risk deceiving itself.

It seems a fair judgment that events during the next six months are going to make it clear that the United States will have to fight this war as though it meant it. Another American-owned merchantman was torpedoed last week and Germany has hardly begun its unrestricted winter U-boat campaign.

The country would not go to war because of incidents, but because of what the incidents mean, and the question which the Government will be called on to answer before long is whether an "undeclared" defense is adequate protection against an "undeclared" war.

Two or three other questions are suggested by the current news.

Would repeal of the Neutrality Act be tantamount to a declaration of war? Repeal of this legislation simply reasserts the rights under the freedom of the seas which the United States temporarily waived. It can hardly be said that to recapture the policies maintained by the United States prior to its entry into the World War would today be the same as declaring war.

To end the Neutrality Law is not in itself an un-neutral act, but it would authorize American ships to carry supplies to the ports of Hitler's enemies, and this involves the risks of "legal" sinking, it involves the risks of war. It is, therefore, only candid to acknowledge these risks and be prepared to accept their meaning before lifting this statute from the back of the Nation's defense.

Is there any way of permitting American ships to carry arms to Britain other than repealing the Neutrality Law? There are, perhaps, two technically legal methods. Senator Claude Pepper of Florida proposed one the other day when he urged that President Roosevelt rescind his proclamation establishing combat zones into which United States vessels are now prevented from entering. A legal case can be made for this action, but it would constitute an extreme short-circuiting of the intent of the law.

Another way is to redefine the North Atlantic combat zone so as to allow American ships to sail to the neutral ports of the Irish Free State—if the Irish Free State will permit it—or to Northern Ireland which might fairly be considered no more of a danger zone than the Red Sea.

Mr. Roosevelt said at his press conference that he had not considered such a conceivable flexing of the combat zones until Senator Pepper's speech was brought to his attention. The President gave the impression that he was beginning to consider it right then.

Would Congress repeal the Neutrality Act? There are sufficient votes in both houses for repeal. Arming of merchant ships will be approved by a large majority. Elimination of the restrictions on shipping can be had after a sharp and protracted debate.

What is the value of seeking Congressional action at this time? Let's put it this way: the Gallup poll yesterday showed that 70 per cent of the American people believe that it is more important for Germany to be defeated than for America to stay out of the war. This unity needs expression by Congress as well as by the President. Defense is a concern of both President and Congress.

Thus far the President has been utilizing his vast Constitutional authority as Commander in Chief of the armed forces with initiative and vision but the American people have only one legislative means of demonstrating their support of the President's policies and that is Congressional action.

Repeal of the Neutrality Act would be Congressional endorsement of the principle of "active defense" which the President is constitutionally carrying out. This would mean that the United States would be fighting a declared rather than an "undeclared" defense.

The Country Speaks: California

There Is Still Politics ..... ***By Rodney L. Brink***

Two of California's most intense controversies, "Ham 'n' Eggs" and "Hot Cargo" are wedded in a strange pact that promises dramatic developments in the State elections of 1942. The California State Federation of Labor, in the process of charting itself a middle-of-the-road course in its recent sessions in San Francisco, zig-zagged enough to put some strange kinks in its plans for the future.

It was all regular and expected that C. J. Haggerty should be elected President and Edward Vandeleur, Secretary-Treasuer. The President was elected without opposition, and the Secretary-Treasurer by a vote of more than three to one. The so-called "liberals" in the Federation put up a stiff fight against Mr. Vandeleur, but were overwhelmed.

It also was considered regular, and therefore it was expected, that the Federation should pledge its support to its special political friend, Gov. Culbert L. Olson, for re-election in 1942, which it did by calling upon him to again seek the State's highest office.

The Federation, which is a branch of the American Federation of Labor, voted overwhelmingly to bar any delegates from its conventions who are affiliated with the Communist Party, the Nazi Bund, or the Nonpartisan League. The action did not bar the members of these organizations from union membership, but held them to be inacceptable as State convention delegates. This action was conservative, expected.

Even the snubbing the Convention gave to Mayor Angelo Rossi of San Francisco could be written off as the headstrong action of an embittered minority. Only about 300 of the 1,000 delegates, it was estimated, left their seats and marched out of the Civic Auditorium when Mayor Rossi, by invitation, rose from the platform to address the convention.

The Mayor has been at the vortex of some of San Francisco's recent stormy strike controversies: the restaurant strike, the hotel strike, the department store strike. For the sake of the City, which has been seriously affected by this chapterized dissension in its downtown district, the Mayor has urged restraint and compromise on both sides and, as evidenced by this "walkout" of part of his labor audience, his attitude and actions have not always pleased all concerned.

The Mayor gave his address, however, with a few extemporaneous words added, in which he called the action of the disgruntled unionists "just another black eye for San Francisco and no credit to organized labor." He added, "you don't invite a person to be a guest in your home and then walk out on him."

A departure in accord with the A. F. of L.'s position right of center and opposed to the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was noted in the State Federation's decision no longer to subscribe funds for the hospital bills and accumulated debts of Tom Mooney, convicted and pardoned as bomber of the San Francisco Preparedness Day parade of 1916. It was argued that Mr. Mooney, who, as a prisoner, for many years had the strong support of A. F. of L. unions had, since being freed, deserted that organization in favor of the C. I. O

In all these things, and many others, the action of the Federation was predictable, or "regular."

Then came the surprise of the convention: a political trade with the prime movers in the "Ham 'n' Eggs" movement. The Federation agreed to support the revived weekly $20 State pension for the aged, in return for the polling strength of the "Ham 'n' Eggers" against the pending "Hot Cargo" law which forbids labor to boycott the goods of employers who are not direct parties to the dispute, but who continue to do business with a strike-bound company.

Two years ago the Federation considered officially supporting the "Ham 'n' Eggs" plan of $30 every Thursday, but, since it had before it at that time an almost equal number of pro and anti resolutions, took no definite stand on the question.

This year, with the referendum approaching and with the Federation trying to "unfreeze" the State Senate and make it more amenable to labor legislation, the Federation has formed this alliance—which is doubtless already providing shudders for opponents of both these voting groups.

The Federation holds that the State Senate, elected, as it is, one member from each of the 58 counties, is not responsive to the will of the majority of the people, but gives a preponderance of legislative strength to the thinly-populated and conservative "cow counties," with resultant havoc to organized labor's State legislative program.

The 1942 fall election, from this far ahead, bears promise of generating political fireworks of a most spectacular order.

To Change the Subject:

A Victorian Clings to Her Trains ..... ***By Margaret Williamson***

"So you are going to New York," my friends will say. And they usually add, almost absent-mindedly, as though there could be no doubt about it: "Driving, of course?"

But, of course, not. I cannot see why I should drive. It takes longer, is more trouble and far less comfortable than to take a train. I suppose I am one of the few remaining Victorians who think naturally first of trains.

There are also those who advise me to fly. "But just imagine the time you would save," they exclaim on hearing my protest. Too often I fall into an argument with them. To be sure, the flying time is thrillingly brief. And in that lies the lure. But, when one remembers the journey to the flying field at this end, and the journey from the flying field at the other, one realizes how precious little time would actually be saved.

On the other hand, long flights I approve. When next I go to New Mexico—in the autumn it is to be, at the moment the whole desert world has turned to molten gold—I shall fly, I think. And, when I go on to the coast, too. But, for shorter journeys, especially the familiar "Shore Line" route to New York, I'll be loyal to my train.

Given my choice, I will take the Merchants' Limited every time. Five minutes from my office brings me to Back Bay station; and, on leaving the Grand Central, about 10 minutes' dash in a mad taxi will almost infallibly deposit me at the door of my hotel. The time in between, too, will have been pure delight.

Not so long since, it required five hours; and I can remember when it could take six if one was not fortunate enough to make the Limited. Now, with questionable benefit to passengers, it has been reduced to four hours and a quarter. I submit that it is time spent more profitably and more luxuriously than most other periods of equal length. For one thing, there is the incredible peace of it.

Of course, there are often chatterers aboard who become a trifle tiresome unless one can safely eavesdrop; but again and again there will hardly be an offending sound. Nobody to interrupt, either; nobody to call one to the telephone. Nothing that one needs to get up and do promptly. Here is the opportunity to sit back and really indulge one's reading or thinking.

There is, too, the delicious sense of being suspended between two worlds: the demanding world of the office which one has just left, the exciting, challenging world of New York to which one is going. No need yet to participate in either. Just leisure to dabble in them both, if one will; to weigh or measure or conjecture as to their contrasted claims.

The engineer looks after the train, quite capably too; the conductor politely collects one's ticket and then encroaches no more; the Negro porter knows you of old. He knows just how you like your small luggage beside you and the larger bag at the end of the car; he knows where to put your coat and how to fold it; he remembers to hand you your umbrella when the train is gliding through the tunnel into the Grand Central—not before.

I may have read, with one eye to the hungry hand of the review editor—and I easily may not. It is just according to mood and urgency. But the limited train to New York affords one of the conspicuously few glorious opportunities to read in peace. "Of course, you are driving," my friends say over and over. And I strive not to retort even before their words are well out: "Why 'of course'? Why drive when I can take a train?"

St. Paul's Carries On Despite War Havoc

When Cathedral's chimes ring at 10 a. m., all repair work stops instantly in order that morning service may be held—Most recent memorial in London edifice honors an American.

By Melita Spraggs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

. . . Eight, nine, ten. The chimes of St. Paul's Cathedral clock ring out over Ludgate Hill and the City of London.

It is a sunny autumn morning in 1941. In the Cathedral itself the chimes are the signal for a change-over from work to worship. The clearing of bomb debris, from Nazi raids, goes on daily. But at 10 o'clock each morning the noise of workmen's hammers dies away. Pullies lifting huge blocks of masonry rest suspended in air. Men who have been polishing the chairs give a final flick with their dusters and shuffle out. All is hushed as the white-surpliced clergy enter to take Matins. A temporary altar and choir stalls have been placed halfway down the nave.

It is a strange, workaday congregation which takes time off to attend service in St. Paul's on a weekday morning. A busdriver in working-clothes is next to an airman. Typists and boy messengers are there, and a staff officer. Mothers up from the country with children have come to see the Cathedral, but have been drawn to worship by the dignity and beauty of the service.

The grand words of the Old Testament re-echo in the great dome—words which unfold to these workers and fighters in the cause of democracy the epic of an earlier nation's struggle for liberty.

American Honored

The most recent memorial in the Cathedral is fittingly to one who fell in Britain's present titanic campaign against tyranny. Yet he was not an Englishman and his country was not officially at war. The inscription describes him as "An American citizen who died that England might live." This tablet in the crypt commemorates the services of Pilot Officer William Meade Lindsley Fiske, III, of the Eagle Squadron of the Royal Air Force.

This place of honor in Britain's National Cathedral, near to the bust of George Washington, first President of the United States, is a measure of the gratitude of the people of these islands to the first American who fell while fighting for freedom side by side with British boys.

In the nave of the Cathedral, the high altar of ebony and brass is destroyed, but the sunlight, coming in through the broken walls of Jesus Chapel, floodlights the richly decorated marble screen and reredos, which still stands out in all its grandeur.

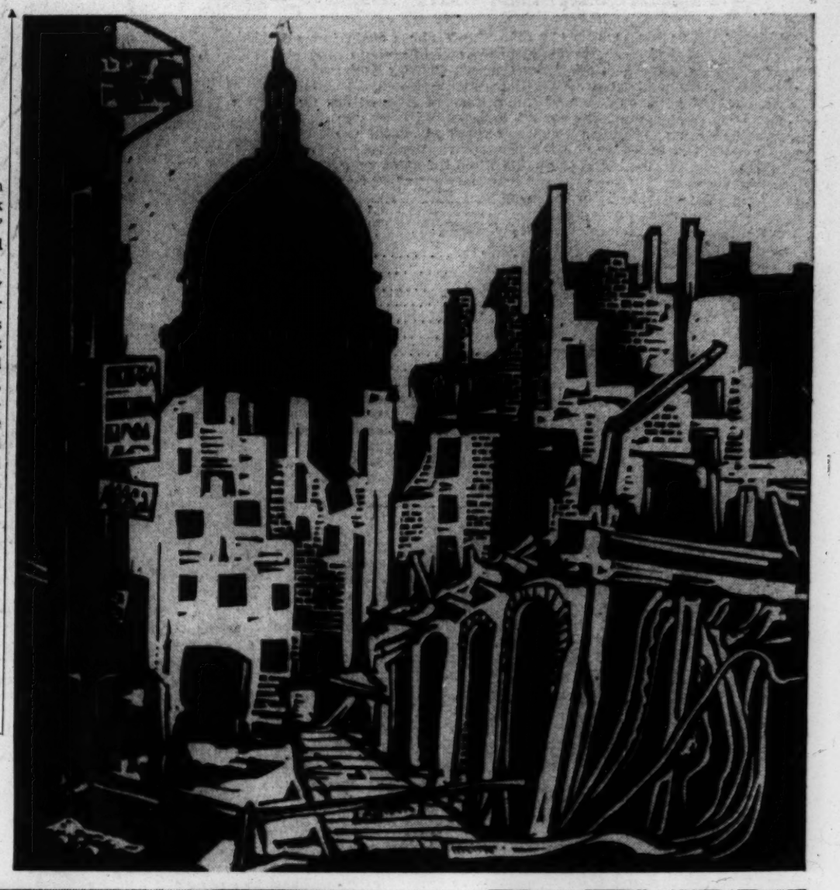
The magnificent windows by Kempe, of the Nativity and the Martyrdom of St. Stephen, have gone. Great shafts of light come in through the temporary windows of plain glass—pale shafts, not rainbow-hued as formerly, for not one of the precious stained-glass windows remains complete in any part of the Cathedral. A pile of twisted leads in the courtyard, with here and there pieces of glass on which may be picked out the shape of a saint's halo, is all that remains of the valuable collection.

Heavy Damage

The roof of the building at the west end is supported by a lacework of scaffolding. Parts of it are open to the sky. The organ with its 4,822 pipes and 102 stops, and the carved choir stalls, and the boxes for the families of the Dean, canons and minor canons, all carved by Grinling Gibbons, have been damaged. The marble portico over the north door, part of the old organ screen which bore Wren's epitaph, is destroyed. The great architect refused to have his memorial in the form of a bust of himself. "If you ask for his monument, look around," his epitaph reads when translated from the Latin.

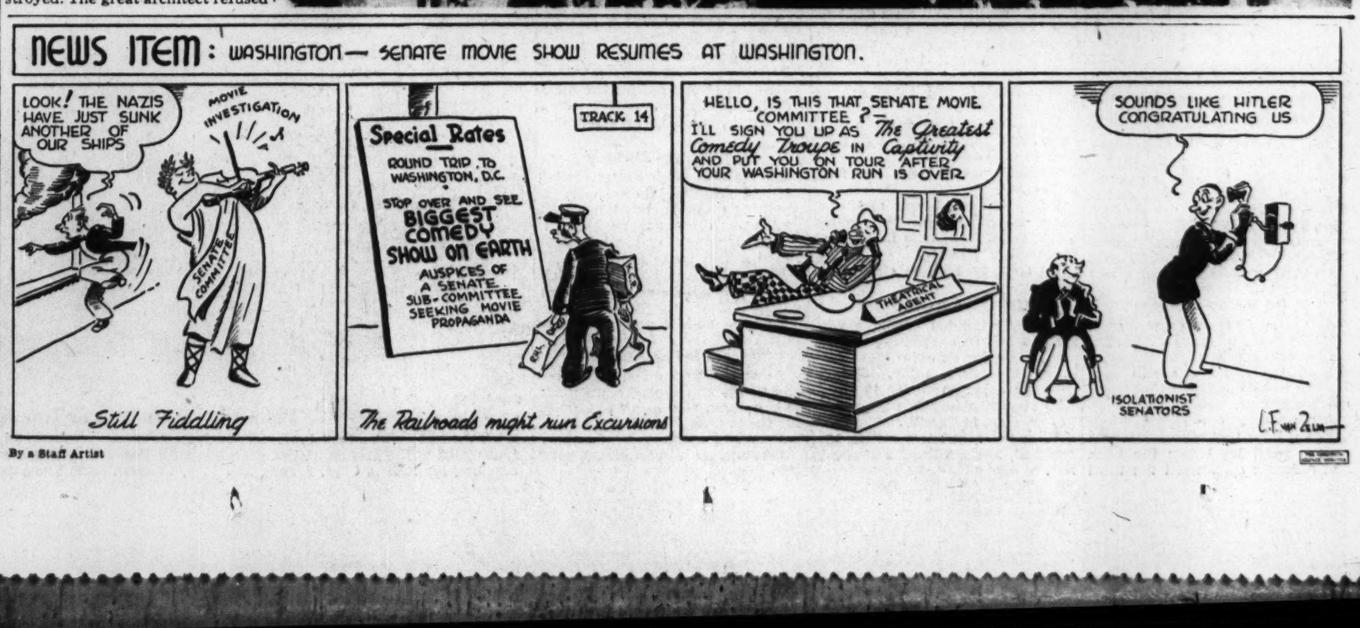
The visitors to St. Paul's may still "look around" with profit, for the majesty of Christopher Wren's masterpiece has survived. The great bays of the Cathedral, surmounted by cornice, the whispering gallery, the Corinthian columns, the glittering mosaic work which adorns the inside of the arches, the painted dome, the chapels with their carved doors, the beautiful wrought-iron aisle gates, all stand intact to recall the words of the Rev. Lewis Gilbertson, who said of Wren's cathedral:

"The quarries of Portland rendered up their inexhaustible supply of stone; and with Strong for his master mason, Tijou for his iron-worker, and Grinling Gibbons for his carver in wood, Wren was able to give form to the creation of his genius."



St. Paul's

The Linocut by H. Weissenborn shows the Cathedral in its wartime setting. The photograph by Acme shows the interior in time of state ceremony.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By a Staff Artist

Brooklyn Fans Cooled Down as Fifth Game Takes Place at Ebbets Field Today

Wyatt Reached for Two Runs in Second Inning

EBBETS FIELD, Brooklyn, Oct 6 (AP)—The Yankees again jumped off in front when they scored two runs in the second inning of today's fifth World Series game with the shaky Dodgers. Charley Keller scored the first run on a wild pitch by Whitlow Wyatt, Brooklyn's starting pitcher, while Bill Dickey romped home a moment later on Joe Gordon's single to right to make the count 2 to 0.

A refreshing breeze promised a welcome change from the sweltering weather of the last two days and the fans seemed positively chilly as they filed slowly into the bleacher section when the gates were opened shortly after 9 a. m.

Brooklyn got one run back in the third. Wyatt, who was putting up a great one-man show, led off the inning with a double into the left field corner, reached third as Lew Riggs slammed an infield single off Banham's shin, and scored when Reiser flied out to deep right.

New York	Brooklyn
Sturm, 1b	Walker, rf
Rolfe, 3b	Riggs, 3b
Henrich, rf	Reiser, cf
Di Maggio, cf	Camilli, 1b
Keller, lf	Medwick, lf
Dickey, c	Reese, ss
Gordon, 2b	Owen, c
Rizzuto, ss	Coscarart, 2b
Bonham, p	Wyatt, p

Umpires—at plate, McGowan, American League; at first base—Pinelli, National League; at second base — Grieve, American League; at third base—Goetz, National League.

First Inning—Yankees

After working the count to two balls and one strike, Sturm opened with a single to left center and now has hit safetly in every game of the series.

With the count two strikes and one ball, Rolfe grounded to Reese, who threw to Coscarart, forcing Sturm, but the relay to Camilli was slow and wide, preventing a double play.

Henrich, who had struck out yesterday for what would have been the final out of the ball game except that Owen failed to catch the ball, waited out a base on balls in his first trip at bat and Owen missed the fourth ball, which rolled into the Yankee dugout, almost duplicating the dramatic situation yesterday.

After waiting out a full count, Di Maggio fanned and Owen threw to Riggs to catch Rolfe sliding into third for a double play.

No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

First Inning—Dodgers

After waiting out a full count, Walker flied to Keller, who made a running catch near the left field foul line.

On the first pitch Riggs tipped the ball foul and it struck Dickey. After a few minutes, Dickey was helped to his feet by his teammates, tightened up his chest protector, donned his mask and play was resumed.

With the count two balls and one strike, Riggs shot a hot grounder to Gordon and was thrown out.

After getting the count to two and two, Reiser tripled against the wall in front of the centerfield bleachers, running into third base standing up.

The crowd roared as Camilli came to bat.

Camilli swung at and missed one strike, then raised a high fly to Rizzuto, who took it almost on the foul line in the grass behind third base.

No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

Second Inning—Yankees

Fans still were coming into the park as the second inning got under way and by this itme it was practically full.

Keller worked the count to three and two, fouled a pitch and then drew a walk, the ball again getting away from Owen and rolling several yards back of the plate, but he retrieved it in plenty of time to keep Keller from taking an extra base.

After looking at one ball, Dickey singled sharply along the ground into right center, and Keller, running at full speed, slid safely into third.

With the count one and one on Gordon, Wyatt made a wild pitch far over Owen's outstretched glove and Keller easily scored, while Dickey went to second.

Gordon drove a single off Coscarart's glove and Dickey scored as the ball continued into deep right.

Rizzuto bounced the first pitch to Riggs who tossed to Coscarart forcing Gordon.

Bonham struck out.

After taking one strike, Sturm bunted toward third base and was thrown out, Riggs to Camilli.

Two runs, two hits, no errors, one left.

Second Inning—Dodgers

After getting three straight balls, Medwick fouled off three pitches and finally walked.

Reese picked out a two-and-two pitch and flied high to Di Maggio.

Owen received another tremendous ovation from the crowd as he came to bat.

With the count three balls and one strike on Owen, Bonham gave him what looked like a high pitch and Owen tossed aside his bat and ran halfway to first base before the umpire waved him back and informed him it was a strike. Manager Durocher protested briefly but Owen returned to the box and raised a high fly to Keller.

Coscarart bounced to Bonham who threw to Sturm for the out.

No runs, no hits, no errors, one left.

Third Inning—Yankees

Rolfe walked on five pitches.

Wyatt walked clear in behind the plate to protest to Umpire McGowan on the called ball and was joined by Durocher but the pitcher returned to the mound and Durocher to the dugout.

Henrich flied deep to Reiser and Rolfe held first.

Di Maggio fanned on four pitches. It was his second straight strikeout.

On the first pitch Kell - grounded to Coscarart and was thrown out.

No runs, no hits, no errors, one left.

Third Inning—Dodgers

After fouling the first pitch back into the press box, Wyatt lined a double into the left field corner.

With the count one and one, Walker lined to Di Maggio, Wyatt holding second.

After taking one strike, Riggs belted a liner that struck Bonham on the right leg below the knee and caromed off toward the third base line for a single, Wyatt reaching third. Bonham limped a little, but he prepared to go on pitching.

On the first pitch, Reiser drove a high fly which Henrich took a few feet from the scoreboard in right field, Wyatt scoring after the catch.

After getting the count to three and two, Camilli struck out.

One run, two hits, no errors, one left.

Fourth Inning—Yankees

Dickey knocked the first pitch at Wyatt, the ball hitting him on the shins, but he picked it up and threw to Camilli for the out.

After getting the count to three and two Gordon walked, and Wyatt came running in from the mound waving his glove and shouting in protest. In a heated argument with Umpire McGowan, Wyatt threw his glove on the ground and stamped and yelled. Durocher joined in the dispute, kicked the dirt and gestured with his arms while standing chin to chin with the umpire. The Dodger infielders came up close but after several minutes of debate Durocher returned to the dugout. As Wyatt walked back to the mound, he threw the ball high in the air and let it lie on the dirt. Then he started digging a hole in the mound by kicking his cleated right foot. Finally he picked up the ball and started to pitch.

He threw three straight balls to Rizzuto before the umpire called a strike. Then Rizzuto walked on the next pitch.

When Bonham, after taking one strike, tried to bunt and checked himself as the ball went wide, McGowan first appeared to signal a ball and then waved a strike. This brought Manager McCarthy running from the Yankee dugout and also Coach Art Fletcher from the third-base coaching box to make a brief protest.

Bonham fanned on the next pitch.

After getting the count to two and two Sturm grounded out to Camilli unassisted.

No runs, no hits, no errors, two left.

Fourth Innings—Dodgers

As the Yankees took the field, Fletcher came up to the plate again to talk to the umpire and then retired to the dugout.

On the second pitch Medwick lined to Di Maggio in left center.

Reese took one strike and then smashed a liner which Keller caught on the run in left center.

After getting two balls Owen lifted a high foul to Rolfe between the third-base coaching box and the field seats.

No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Fifth Inning—Yankees

With the count two strikes and one ball, Rolfe knocked a roller to Camilli back of first and he threw to Wyatt for the putout.

Henrich picked out the first pitch and shot a home run over the right field fence, 40 feet high and 300 feet from the plate. It was his first of the series.

Di Maggio looked at two balls and then drove a high fly to Reiser in deep center. Di Maggio made a big turn for second base on the fly and as he headed back to the dugout he exchanged heated words with Wyatt, who on his previous time at bat had thrown a high inside pitch which made Di Maggio drop almost to the dirt.

Keller struck out after getting the count to three and two.

One run, one hit, no errors, none left.

Fifth Inning—Dodgers

The crowd booed the Yankees as they took the field.

With the count two strikes and one ball Coscarart raised a high fly to Di Maggio in left center and the crowd booed and hooted as he caught it.

The jeers turned to cheers as Wyatt came ot bat.

Wyatt again fouled off a ball back into the stands, and then flied to Oi Maggio.

Walker was passed on four pitches.

With the count one and one, Riggs raised a high foul which Rolpe came in to take in front of the Yankee dugout.

No runs, no hits, no errors, one left.

Sixth Inning—Yankees

Dickey grounded to Reese who made a bad throw pulling Camilli off the bag for an error.

On the first pitch, Gordon smashed a hot grounder to Reese who started a double play, Reese to Coscarart to Camilli.

With the count two rtsikes and one ball, Rizzuto lined a single to left.

Bonham struck out for the third straight time.

No runs, one hit, one error, one left.

Sixth Inning—Dodgers

On the first pitch Reiser almost knocked Gordon down with a smashing grounder but the Yanks great second sacker threw him out.

After looking at one ball, Camilli raised a high fly to Keller.

Medwick slapped the first pitch back to Rizzuto and was thrown out.

No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

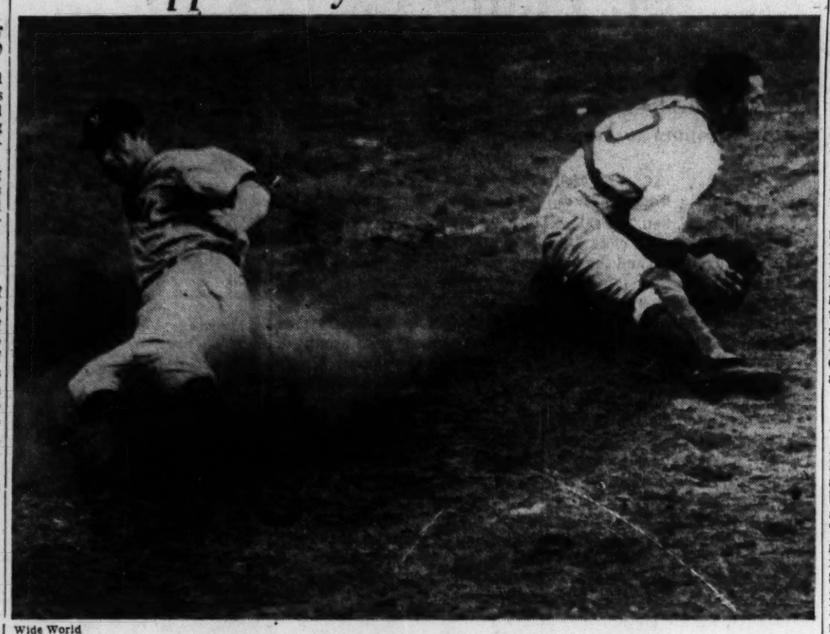
Seventh Inning—Yankees

After getting the count to three and two Sturm topped a grounder to Coscarart, who threw to Camilli for the putout.

Henrich fanned.

No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Opportunity Knocked But Once



Wide World

Di Maggio Scoring Winning Run in Fourth Game

BROOKLYN—Joe Di Maggio, Yankee outfielder, slides home safely in the ninth inning to score his team's fifth and winning run in the fourth game of the World Series with the Brooklyn Dodgers at Ebbets Field yesterday. Mickey Owen, Dodger catcher who dropped the third strike on Henrich with two out and Brooklyn ahead, 4-3, to set up the Yankees' winning drive, has the ball, but it is too late to tag Di Maggio. The Yanks scored two more runs in this inning to win, 7-4.

It Couldn't Have Happened But It Did—With Brooklyn

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 6 (AP)—Yesterday these things happened in Brooklyn:

At approximately 4:40 p. m. with the Dodgers leading the Yankees by a score of 4-3 before 33,800 supremely happy Ebbets Field fans, with two Yankees out in the ninth inning and with two strikes on Tommy Henrich, Yankee slugger, Pitcher Hugh Casey of the Dodgers curved a curve that Henrich missed by close to a foot.

Catcher Mickey Owen of the Dodgers failed to catch the ball. Not only did he fail to catch it, but Owen, one of the finest receivers in baseball, permitted the ball to bounce off his mitt and roll clear to the stands. Why, even Ernie Lombardi of the Cincinnati Reds would have caught that ball.

Dreamed It

What happened after that shouldn't have happened even to a Dodger. President Larry MacPhail of the Flatbushers, leaving the darkened park an hour later with big tears rolling down his cheeks, said, in fact: "I've been sitting in there saying to myself that this simply could not have happened. Maybe I dreamed it."

Let us not dwell upon the details. As almost everyone knows by this time, the Yankees burst loose like skyrockets after that unhappy muff by Owen. Big brawny persons bearing names like Joe Di Maggio, Charlie Keller, and Joe Gordon, slapped Hugh Casey hard, bouncing balls repeatedly off the right and left field fences. And when the affair ended the Yankees were leading 7 to 4, held an impregnable-looking lead of 3 victories to 1 in the series, and the Dodgers and their supporters wanted to go off to some quiet spot and hide.

Nothing Like It

There never was anything like it before in baseball and, it is hoped, there never will be again. It simply could not have happened, and yet it did. The only thing that made it believable was that on the previous day the Dodgers had been beaten because Freddie Fitzsimmons, considered the greatest fielding pitcher in baseball, had been struck on the knee by a ball batted by those same Yankees and deprived of a probable victory.

Only once in the last 33 years, since the World Series became a seven-gamer, has a club arisen from a 1-3 deficit to win out. The Pittsburgh Pirates of 1925 did it in beating the Washington Senators, but it is to be doubted that anything so demoralizing happened to them at any time as befell the Dodgers yesterday.

Owen Takes Blame

Owen apparently was the only one unwilling to scatter the blame. He said: "It was my fault. They were right in giving me an error. The ball didn't hit the dirt. It broke farther than I expected, and I missed it."

At any rate, that unfortunate pitch and its aftermath caused Casey to become the first pitcher ever to lose two World Series games on successive days. He had gone in the previous day to relieve Fitzsimmons and had been belted for four straight hits and the ball game. Casey probably was a trifle unhappier than any other Dodger today.

Reiser Unfortunate

The only other Dodger half so unfortunate was Pete Reiser, the club's great young center fielder. The papers would have been full of the St. Louis lad today if you-know-what had not happened to his club in the ninth.

Pete, leading hitter of the National League but previously a bust in the series, came up in the fifth frame with Dixie Walker on second, the Yanks ahead 3 to 2 and blasted about as long a home run as you ever saw over the scoreboard in deep right field. It was an Homeric blow, it put the Dodgers ahead 4 to 3, and with Casey pitching tight relief ball, it looked like it was the ball game. And it was until . . .

Billy Herman still was out of the Brooklyn line-up, with an injured side. He wasn't to blame for anything that might have happened yesterday.

Fletcher Homers To Give Victory To Major League

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 6 (AP)—A ninth-inning home run by Elbie Fletcher, Pittsburgh Pirates first baseman, accounted for three runs and gave an all-star team of major leaguers a 5-to-3 victory over an aggregation of minor leaguers in a charity game yesterday.

Fletcher smashed his circuit blow off George Hennessey, pitcher for the Trenton Senators of the Inter-State League, to break a 2-to-2 tie.

In the last of the ninth, the minor league All-Stars staged a one-run rally before being retired by Pitchcer Johnny Podgajny of the Philadelphia Phillies.

Connie Mack, Manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, directed the major leaguers. Russell (Lena) Blackburne, pilot of the Toronto Club of the International League, managed the minor leaguers.

Score by innings:

Major Leaguers	000	010	013	5	12	1
Minor Leaguers	010	000	011	3	11	0

Walters, Ferrick (3), Podgajny (7) and Hegan and Wagner; Mulligan Shuman (3), Mussell (5), Hennessey (8) and Todd and Richards.

No Replay

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6 (AP) — Commissioner Elmer Layden of the National Professional Football League rejected today a request of the Philadelphia Eagles for permission to replay a game which they lost to the Brooklyn Dodgers on Sept. 27.

The Eagles had protested against the officiating in the game, complaining particularly about a clipping penalty against the Eagles.

Layden imposed fines of $100 on Coach Earle Neale for entering the field without permission and $100 on owner Dan Topping of the Dodgers for "statements contrary to the best interests of the league." Topping has said publicly that the officiating was poor.

Binks Bushmaier, a back of the Vanderbilt team, is a native of VanBuren, Ark., the home town of Bob Burns.

American Association

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Standings and schedule in the American Professional Football Association:

Club	W	L	T	Pts	Pts For	Pts Agst
Long Island	2	1	0	4	23	29
Paterson	1	0	1	3	23	0
Jersey City	1	0	1	3	9	0
Newark	1	1	0	2	15	17
Wilmington	0	1	2	2	6	13
Providence	0	2	0	0	7	24

Friday Night Result

Jersey City 0, Wilmington 0 (tie).

This Week's Schedule

Tuesday, Oct. 7

Paterson vs. Long Island at Valley Stream (night).

Sunday, Oct. 12

Newark at Wilmington.
Paterson at Providence
Long Island at Jersey City.

Four Outstanding Elevens Invade N. E. This Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An invasion by four top-flight teams of the Atlantic Coast section will feature grid games in New England this Saturday, as the various teams here count noses and begin preparations for harder contests on their schedules.

The four outstanding elevens will be Cornell, Clemson, Colgate, and Penn, and if the New England teams they will face are not on their toes, the visitors may go home with a quartet of victories.

Cornell comes to the Stadium to meet Harvard, whose 19-0 loss to Penn came as a surprise to those who had been in close touch with Dick Harlow's machine. With a game under their belts, however, the Harvards should be in better shape to face the challenge of the Big Red, whose 6-0 defeat of Syracuse started the Ithacans off on another victory trail.

Clemson at Fenway

Clemson, defending champion in the Southern Conference, comes north to face Boston College at Fenway Park and thus will renew a gridiron acquaintanceship that began in the Cotton Bowl a year ago last New Year's Day. The Tigers have already won three ball games by sizable margins, including a 27-6 rout of North Carolina State Saturday, and hope to make it two in a row over the Eagle. In the Cotton Bowl, Clemson nipped Boston College 6-3. The Eagles were idle over the week end, following their defeat by Tulane, and are now anxious to get back into action and salvage what they can of a dented national reputation.

To Hanover, N. H., will come Colgate, which scored a fourth-period touchdown Saturday to edge Penn State 7-0. The statistics showed, however, that the score should have been larger for the Red Raiders outrushed the Nittany Lions 248 yards to 121 and out first-downed them 15 to 10. They will be Dartmouth's first big test of the season, the Green having added a 47-7 romp over Amherst Saturday to their previous 35-0 rout of Norwich.

Yale Host to Penn

Last but not least will be Penn, which travels to New Haven for its 21st game with Yale. In this series Penn has won only four games, three of them in succession the past three years. Last year the Quakers won 50-7. This fall they will be invading the home of the Elis with a victory over Harvard to their credit. Yale, under its new coach, Spike Nelson, came through in typical Bulldog fashion Saturday to defeat Virginia 21-19. The Cavaliers did all their scoring in the first half, and the Elis all of theirs in the second.

Among the other teams invading New Enland this Saturday will be Upsala, which will play Boston University at Nickerson Field in Weston, and St. Lawrence, which will play at Springfield. Boston University came through with a surprise victory over a big Cincinnati eleven Saturday 14-13, when Stan Abramowitz missed his first conversion in nine attempts this season after the Bearcats' second touchdown. The Terriers refused to be fazed by a Cincinnati touchdown in the opening minutes, and scored all of their points before the first half ended.

H. C. at Syracuse

Among the larger N. E. colleges, Holy Cross will be playing away from home when it goes to Syracuse to play the Red Raiders this week end, and Brown, which lost to Columbia 13-6, will be at home to Rhode Island State. The Crusader-Syracuse contest shapes up as a thriller, for Holy Cross is considered much better than Saturday's 13-0 score over Providence would indicate, for the Crusaders used only straight plays, preferring to keep their tricks under cover. Their chances of victory over the Raiders rest in no small measure on the ability of quarterback Frankie Saba to play.

Credit is due Coach Lew Manly of Tufts for his second victory of the year Saturday over Middlebury 20-0, for the Jumbos are not overstrong in reserves this season. The Manlymen go to Bates this week end. Northeastern was home still stunned over losing to Maine 14-12 Saturday, for the Huskies had a 12-0 lead when the fourth quarter began. Northeastern's chances of making a good showing against Williams in their next game were impaired because of the number of injuries reported.

Maine Results

The State of Maine teams, after losing in a body two Saturdays ago, came back last week end to win three of their four contests, Bates beating New Hampshire 7-0, Bowdoin defeating Wesleyan 13-7, and Maine taking Northeastern. Only loser was Colby, which fell before Norwich 21-7. All Little Three teams were defeated, Williams bowing to Princeton 20-7, Amherst losing to Dartmouth, and Wesleyan being tripped by Bowdoin. This week end Amherst is at home to Bowdoin, Wesleyan to Connecticut, and Williams to Northeastern.

Not to be overlooked is the U. S. Coast Guard team at New London, Conn., which has played three games and is undefeated, untied, and unscored upon. First they trounced Rhode Island State 38-0, then they beat Connecticut 7-0, and Saturday they routed Worcester Tech 48-0. This Saturday they will play at Rensselaer Tech.

Penn Shows Values In Scrimmage

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The need for apparent or appalling changes in the Harvard football system came forcibly into existence over the week end at Philadelphia in the 19-0 licking. There will be changes in the backfield worked out. And everybody hopes the general outlook will be changed—not only for the present, but for the future.

While the Crimson went into the Penn game under the handicap of depressing hot weather—so did Penn, and while the Harlow offense bogged down without Don McNicol, he alone could not have balanced the deficits. The offense naturally lacked his play-calling and passes, but it was the defense and not the offense that wilted.

Need Scrimmage

That defensive showing clearly proved that if Harvard is to meet major competition this early in the season it will have to schedule practice game scrimmages. The coaches, experienced men in football, never knew from the intrasquad workouts how poorly conditioned the players were for a real game.

Penn had had two such scrimmages, one with Muhlenberg and one with Rutgers, and the coaches at least had an inkling of what to expect under game conditions. Harvard went into the game with an experienced line (that had played as a unit, except for the right end. But that line was run over and through and at its strongest points, the guards.

Good Fullbacks

Of course, much of the Penn attack can be attributed to two fullbacks with bull-like charges, Bert Stiff and Bob Brundage. Both are fast and weigh 195 and 190 pounds, respectively. They were shot through the Crimson forward wall in straight bucks and the sliding Harvard defense was mowed down all too often. Even when tacklers laid hands on Stiff he wrenched free and continued.

Generally speaking, the Harvard blocking and tackling were of early-season squad scrimmage variety and ineffective. The Penn passing attack might have created more of a rout, with Harvard playing a six, seven, and even an eight-man line against the rushing game without effect. To add to the things that Harvard should have had in the nature of a weapon was the failure of Loren MacKinney to throw Penn back with the towering punts of last year.

Forgotten Attack

Before the game, the Penn coaches thought they had a good team under way if the sophomores did not make mistakes. As matters turned out, their mistakes were nullified when Harvard offered so little. The Crimson was beaten after the first 10 minutes and the variety of plays seen in practice at Soldiers Field were forgotten. Harvard used only the termed Minnesota T and the single wing occasionally.

Early in the game it was apparent that the Harvard poise was gone. Hard blocking and knowing line charges wilted the Crimson 60-minute men right at the start. On the kickoff, Dick Pfister, "iron man," needed time out when flattened with an ordinary legitimate block. It was the tip off for the spectators and the end for Harvard.

Spares Look Good

The end squad looked good, Page and Anderson can relieve Ayres at center for spells effectively and Dick Row and Russ Stannard, linemen of promise who did not play last year, will help the guard and tackle squad before long. Wilson was the only inexperienced back who showed promise other than Wayne Johnson who started at fullback and fought well in a lost cause.

It is not improbable that before another season rolls around Harvard may seek game scrimmages with Boston University and Boston College . . . Such experience might have brought that Crimson line along to tackle such a game as this, for it certainly helped those Penn players . . . The thermometer registered better than 105 degrees on the sunny playing field.

Sports Around the Hub

Lacking the power the Harvard boys had, Tufts bowed by 6 to 0 to the Crimson booters in an opening New England Intercollegiate Soccer League game played over the week end on the field near the Harvard Business School. Goals were made by Sawhill, Center-forward, 3, center-forward; Hershovits, right out-side-forward, 2, and Calhoun.

* * *

Franklin Park was the scene of a Northeastern University cross-country victory Saturday when the Huskies scored a 22-to-33 victory over University of Connecticut harriers. Ed Parker of Northeastern led most of the way to a triumph over teammate Mike Prohodsky. The first Nutmegger was Robbin in third place.

* * *

The annual meeting of the New England A. A. A. U. is scheduled for 6 p. m. this evening at the Hotel Lenox . . . In prep school soccer Saturday, Phillips Exeter defeated Kimball Union 6 to 0 and Phillips Andover beat New Hampton 7 to 0 . . . The West India Cricket Club has won the Heys Cup, Secretary A. Allen of the Massachusetts State Cricket League reports in releasing the final standing:

Team	Won	Lost	Draw	Tied	Pts
West India	10	1	0	0	51
Windsors	9	1	2	0	47
Arlington Mills	6	2	3	0	33
Athletics	4	5	3	0	23
Malden	1	9	0	0	15
Wanderers	2	7	3	0	13
Newton	1	10	1	0	6

Digging Divots

For the second year in a row Ted Bishop, New England amateur champion from Woodland, has won the Marshfield Cup . . . Yesterday he shot a 72 to win a play-off of the tournament held on the Fourth of July week end, while his opponent, Fred Baker of Brockton, soared to an 83 . . . These two had led a field of 419 with 70's, even par.

* * *

The annual sectional meeting sponsored jointly by the Greenkeeping Superintendents' Association and the Greenkeepers' Club of New England will be held at Weston Golf Club on Monday evening, Oct. 20 . . . Speakers at the banquet will be Dr. H. B. Musser of Pennsylvania State College, and Dr. James M. Matthews, Babson Institute economist . . . On Tuesday there will be a tour of the various golf courses in the Boston area conducted by Frank H. Wilson of Charles River.

* * *

Phil Farina of Bear Hill and John D. Woodfin, Jr., of the home club, yesterday scored a 36-31—67 to win the annual pro-member tournament at Oakley for the John Cowan Memorial Trophy . . . Woodfin had an individual 69, which was helped by his eagle three on the par-five 10th . . . Last year's winners were Art Johnson, pro at Weston, and Carroll Cain.

American Rules

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 6 (CP)—University of Western Ontario Mustangs lost their second straight football game of the season under American rules Saturday when they took a 26-7 beating from Lawrence Tech, Detroit, Mich. About 2,000 fans attended the game.

Longest Game

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Yesterday's World Series contest was the longest nine-inning game in history, 2 hours and 54 minutes.

The former record was 2 hours and 49 minutes by the New York Yankees and Giants on Oct. 2, 1936.

Climber

Leo Durocher is a climber. He managed the Brooklyns his first year to a third place. In his second year the club was second. And his third year brought a pennant. "I'm not going to count backwards next year, either," he said during the world's series.

Three of the gridmen at Camp Croft, S. C., have been with teams that have played in the big bowl games. Stan Krivik was with last year's Fordham Cotton Bowl team, Joe Manzo captained the victorious Boston College Sugar Bowl team, while Heinie Adams was a center with the 1937 Pitt team which defeated the Washington Huskies in the Rose Bowl of that year.

Chicago Series

By the Associated Press

Chicago Cubs at Chicago White Sox, city series, postponed, rain.

'Stiff' Opposition for the Crimson

Wide World

Penn Player on Way to Touchdown

PHILADELPHIA—Bert Stiff (right), Penn fullback, crashing off his left tackle for 15 yards and a touchdown in the first quarter of the game with Harvard at Franklin Field Saturday. The Harvard player reaching for Stiff is Capt. Franny Lee (40), Crimson back. The game went to Penn, 19-0.

Yankee Bats Start to Thunder as Dodgers Give Slight Opportunity to Capitalize

Missed Third Strike Gives McCarthy Opening to Score

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Hugh Casey's high inside third strike to Tommy Henrich went through Mickey Owen for an error.

That, in the unanimous opinion of every baseball writer at the scene of battle, is a complete 16-word description of the 38th annual World Series.

Regardless of what takes place at Ebbets Field this afternoon in game No. 5 of this gripping, high-tensioned struggle between the Yankees and Dodgers, there can be little doubt that Owen's costly mistake was the turning point in one of the closest, most interesting October duels in history.

Even the more loyal Brooklyn fans admitted early today that their "Bums" faced an almost impossible barrier. As he went into his final Ebbets Field engagement shortly before noon, Manager Leo Durocher needed three victories before Joe McCarthy could get one to keep the world baseball championship on the National League side.

Dodgers Had Edge

Nothing could be more tragic from a National League standpoint. Until that third strike got past Owen and let the Yankees go on to a 7-to-4 triumph yesterday in Brooklyn, it was anybody's series. In fact, if anything, the Dodgers had the edge. Had Owen caught the ball, Henrich would have been retired for the final out with the Durochermen winning, 4-3. That would have tied the series and enabled the Dodger skipper to pitch Curt Davis in the fifth game and save Whit Wyatt, his ace, for No. 6 at Yankee Stadium.

However, with their backs to the well-known wall, the "Bums" were forced to use Wyatt again today, in a frantic effort to keep the series going. In short, that rose-colored Brooklyn balloon, which was getting bigger and more pleasing to the eyes of a National Leaguer with each putout, suddenly and heartbreakingly burst in their faces.

Not Comparable

Not even the series winning wild pitch by Miljus in the 1927 meeting between the Yankees and Pirates compared with the Owen error here yesterday. The Yankees had a 3-to-0 edge over the Buccaneers in that distant fall set. A New York victory seemed inevitable. But there is no telling how far the Dodgers would have gone had they successfully retired Henrich in that fatal ninth inning.

No World Series picture ever changed so abruptly—so decisively, without warning. Hugh Casey, Brooklyn's fourth pitcher of the day, was coasting along beautifully when the explosion came. He had sent the rather disappointing Yankees down in order in the eighth. He had eliminated Sturm and Rolfe on easy infield chances in the ninth.

Avalanche Starts

But then it happened—as morale-shattering an exhibition as any critic or fan ever saw under an October sun. With two strikes on him, Heinrich swung on Casey's high inside pitch and reached first base when Owen failed to catch it. Di Maggio singled sharply to left field, Henrich moving up. Keller lashed a high liner off the right field screen, Henrich and Di Maggio scoring. Dickey walked. Gordon pulled a double over Wasdell's head in left, Keller and Dickey tallying.

Bats Thunder

That was it. Four big runs and the ball game. For the first time in the series the Yankees had looked like the powerful hitters who had walked away with the A. L. pennant in the first week of September. For the first time the heavy bats of the McCarthymen thundered their authority over the highly regarded Brooklyn pitching. And after it is all over, the Brooks will look back on that staggering scene as their most bitter memory.

Everyone—with the possible exception of the Dodgers and a handful of their followers—expected the Yankees to roar through this series with doubles, triples and homers. Perhaps they were going to start the rout this afternoon; perhaps not until tomorrow. And, of course, there is always the chance that the big drive might not have come at all, as it failed to during the 1940 flag race. Durocher's hurling might have been too good.

Yanks Take Break

But the Yankees saw that big break staring them in the face in yesterday's ninth inning and, as is their custom, they leaped to the attack with the full weight of their power and speed. The "Bums" gave them an opening—very small, indeed, but nevertheless an opening—and McCarthy's opportunists jumped through. Even the Dodgers must admit this is the trademark of a champion.

If you are singling out one Yankee to wear the hero crown, it would have to be Charley Keller, who has labored all through this series under handicap. In fact, not until the last minute did McCarthy let him start in left field. In that crucial fourth game, the former University of Maryland athlete hit two singles, two doubles and batted in three of the seven New York runs, including the tying and winning markers in the ninth.

Gordon Continues

Joe Gordon continued his sensational hitting and pushed over a pair of runs, and young Johnny Sturm also sent home two mates.

Joe Di Maggio, whose two-run single broke up the Saturday game at Ebbets Field and put the Yankees in the series lead again, failed to drive in a marker yesterday, but he personally scored the deciding run.

Until the tide turned in the ninth, the Dodgers were wearing themselves out slapping the backs of Dixie Walker, Pete Reiser, Jimmy Wasdell and Casey. Walker had made a brilliant running catch of Henrich's bid for a triple in the third, with Rolfe on base. Dixie, too, had made two hits. Reiser had knocked Atley Donald off the Yankee mound with a towering two-run homer over the right field barrier in the fifth, to put the "Bums" ahead. Wasdell had contributed a two-run pinch double. Casey had been in rare form.

But history remembers only the heroes on the winning side and the so-called "goats" on the losing team. So, even though his all-around hustle, defensive play and hitting had featured the earlier games in this series. Owen, unfortunately, in future years will be remembered most for missing the ball that had Henrich struck out, the Yankees retired and the Dodgers all even in the series, two-all.

Brother Dixie in a Hurry

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 6 (AP)—Columbus possessed its third little World Series championship in nine years today—and you'll find the kid who clinched it perched somewhere in the stands at Brooklyn rooting for his big brother to come through for the Dodgers in the senior classic.

He's Harry (Little Dixie) Walker, center fielder for the Red Birds and younger brother of "Big Dixie Walker, rightfielder for the Brooklyns.

"Little Dixie" crashed a home run, with two mates on base, to climax a last-of-the-ninth five-run rally for the Red Birds yesterday and beat the International League Montreal Royals 9 to 8. The victory gave the American Association pennant and play-off winner a four to two advantage in the wee series.

Seven Games

His big blow came just when it appeared the series might go the full seven games, the Royals going into the last half of the ninth with a four-run edge.

"I couldn't wait over another day," Walker said after the game. "I wanted to see Dixie play against those Yanks, so I just picked a good one and banged it out of the park." (He had a tough time finding that good one, for he had fouled off four balls after the count had reached three and two.)

"Little Dixie" pulled out immediately after the game, heading East for the Yankee-Dodger classic.

The grand finale of the Little World Series, even without Walker's deciding homer, was replete with thrills. The Royals used four pitchers and Red Birds five. Five double plays, four in the first two innings, snuffed out scoring chances on each side.

Number of Hits

Twenty-six hits, 12 for the Royals and 14 for the Birds, rattled off the bats, two doubles, a triple and two home runs being mixed up in the Columbus total.

Van Lingle Mungo, the former Brooklyn firebrand, was the third of the Royal moundsmen, and the old boy had it in the clutch except in the final frame, when he was yanked after allowing a triple and his fifth and sixth bases on balls. Eight men reached base against Mungo in the sixth, seventh and eighth frames, but he shut the gates. In the seventh he walked three in a row with one out, and then fanned two pinch hitters with the sacks loaded.

Total Attendance

The final game drew 6,028 fans, boosting the six-game attendance to 57,524 and the receipts to $39,270.82, of which the players sliced up $19,645.01.

Chet Kehn, 19-year-old star, was charged with the loss, although he faced only two men in the ninth, while Harry Brecheen won credit for the victory after halting a Royal rally in the first of the ninth. Columbus won the Little World Series in 1933 from Buffalo, and in 1934 from Toronto.

First Victory

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 6 (AP)—The University of Mexico won its first major football game Saturday under the coaching of Bernard Hoban, former Dartmouth star, when it defeated Polytechnic Institute, 13 to 0.

Hoban, who was graduated from Dartmouth in 1912, was sent here by the Rockefeller Committee as a good-will gesture to give the football-conscious students at the National University professional coaching

Mrs. Martin Wins

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 6 (AP)—Mrs. Lily Harper Martin of Portsmouth, Va., won the Virginia women's State golf championship for the seventh time Saturday with a 2-and-1 triumph over Mrs. George Owens, Petersburg, Va., veteran.

The youthful champion, who tips the scales at little more than 100 pounds, went two up on the 15th hole in the 1-hole final and closed out the match by halving the next two.

Giants Head For Play-Off With Bears

CHICAGO, Oct. 6 (AP) — Steve Owen's rejuvenated New York Giants are playing as if they want the thankless task of bucking the devastating Chicago Bears in the play-off for the national professional football championship.

Of course, neither team has yet qualified for the play-off, but off their early season performances they'll fight it out for the title now held by the Bears. The Giants lead the Eastern Division and the Bears top the Western Section, the only two unbeaten teams in the National League.

Records Challenged

Their perfect records were challenged yesterday and both responded in decisive fashion. The Pittsburgh Steelers, making their debut under Aldo (Buff) Donelli, formerly of Duquesne, held the Giants to a 10-10 draw for two and a half quarters, but then the Giants took charge for an ultimate 37-to-10 triumph. Howie Yeager scored the vital touchdown on a 53-yard pass gain from Marion Pugh, Jim Poole added one more and Frank Reagan contributed the final brace of touchdowns.

The Bears pounded out a 48-to-21 victory over Cleveland after the Rams had tied the score early in the second period at 7-7. On the kickoff after the Ram score George McAfee ran 97 yards for a touchdown and shortly afterward young Bussey passed to Ken Kavanaugh for 46 yards and another six-pointer. By intermission the Bears had registered 28 points in the second quarter and had a comfortable 35 to 7 edge.

Bounce Back

Washington, defending eastern champions, bounced back from last week's loss to the Giants by eking out a 3-to-0 victory over the previously undefeated Brooklyn Dodgers. Dick Aguirre's 37-yard field goal in the third period accounted for all the scoring. In the last period Bill Leckonby of Brooklyn returned a kick 78 yards to the Redskins' 20 but a clipping penalty set the Dodgers back to their own 31. The Dodgers drove to Washington's 18 before the attack stalled. Willie Wilkin blocked Merlyn Condit's attempted field goal from this point.

Green Bay rallied in the last quarter to score a touchdown for a 14-13 triumph over the Chicago Cardinals. The Cards took a 13-7 lead in the first half and held it until three passes gained 35 yards in the fourth. Cecil Isbell then tossed to Lou Brock in the end zone and Don Hutson kicked the vital placement.

The standings and schedule:

Western Division

	W	L	T	Pts	Opp. Pts.
Chicago Bears	2	0	0	73	38
Green Bay	3	1	0	78	45
Cleveland	2	2	0	55	92
Chicago Cardinals	0	2	1	33	58
Detroit	0	2	1	21	51

Eastern Division

New York	3	0	0	78	20
Brooklyn	2	1	0	38	23
Washington	1	1	0	13	17
Philadelphia	1	2	0	23	55
Pittsburgh	0	3	0	31	64

Yesterday's Scores

New York 37, Pittsburgh 10.
Chicago Bears 48, Cleveland 21.
Green Bay 14, Chicago Cardinals 13.
Washington 3, Brooklyn 0.

Next Sunday's Schedule

Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Pittsburgh.
Chicago Cardinals at Chicago Bears.
Brooklyn vs. Green Bay at Milwaukee.
Cleveland at Detroit.

Football Stars

By the Associated Press

Hovey Seymour, Yale Quarterback—He kicked two of the three points after touchdowns that brought Yale a 21-to-19 victory over Virginia and started non-graduate coach Spike Nelson's tenure off with a triumph.

Roger McClure, Virginia Tech Guard—Placekicked Georgetown out of the undefeated ranks. Tech, soundly beaten the week before, kept the Hoyas in check all the way with alert line play, at which McClure also starred.

Frankie Sinkwich, Georgia Halfback—Didn't score a point but got away for two 50-yard sprints and pitched two touchdown passes as the Bulldogs cut down South Carolina, 34 to 6.

Pete Layden, Texas Fullback—Played only 20 minntes but scored two touchdowns that started Texas on its way to a 34-to-0 rout of Louisiana State.

Don Durdan, Oregon State Halfback—An 80-yard touchdown run and his slick-ball punting helped Oregon State upset favored Washington, 9 to 6.

Steve Filipowicz, Fordham Fullback—With 38 seconds to go he flipped a 26-yard pass to Blackie Blumenstock for the touchdown that brought the Rams a 16-to-10 victory over Southern Methodist. Earlier, his passes set up the field goal that enabled Fordham to draw abreast of the Texans.

Clyde Redding, Duke Tackle—Fell on a fumbled Tennessee punt in the end zone at the start of the second period and made it definite to the 48,000 spectators that it wasn't the Volunteers' day. Duke triumphed for the third time in nine years and ended Tennessee's string of 35 regularly scheduled games without a setback.

Dippy Evans, Notre Dame Fullback—Ripped through the Indiana University line three times for the touchdowns that brought the Irish a 19-to-6 triumph.

College Cross-Country

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 4

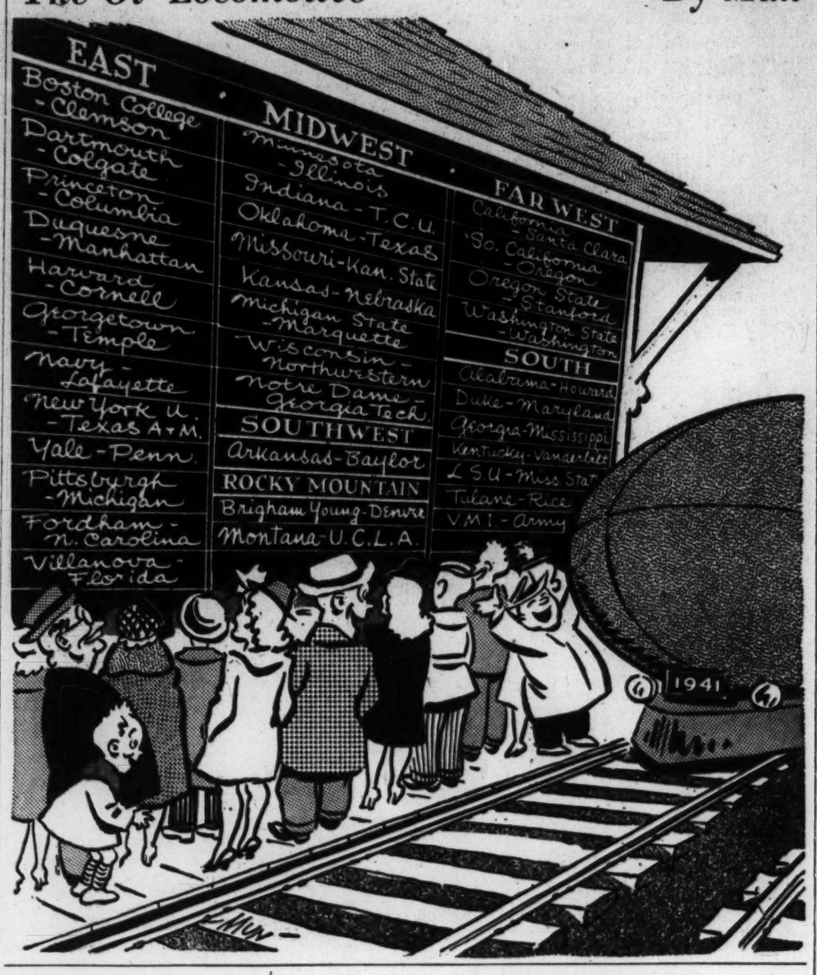
Western Illinois Teachers 35, Illinois State Normal 23.
Purdue 18, Illinois 39.
Union 40, Vermont 15.

American Pro League

By the Associated Press

Cincinnati 20, Buffalo 0.

'The Ol' Locomotive' —By Mun'



Records Show Missed Strike Back in 1907

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 6 (AP)—Baseball historians dug into the records last night and came up with a World Series happening that duplicated the dropped third strike finish of yesterday's Dodger-Yankee game.

It happened back in the 1907 series, and the only difference was that while Mickey Owen's led to a Brooklyn defeat, the 34-year-old mishap brought a tie between the Detroit Tigers and Chicago Cubs.

The Tigers that time led 3-1 going into the last of the ninth inning of the first game, with Wild Bill Donovan handcuffing the Cubs and out-pitching Orval Overall and Ed Reulbach effectively. Then the Cubs sent Pinch Hitter Del Howard up to the plate with two out and Donovan proceeded to push two strikes past him.

Donovan walked in to confer with Catcher Charley Schmidt.

"Just hold up your glove," he directed, "and I'll throw a curve in there and fan this guy."

That's just what happened. The hook came in, Howard swung and missed—but the ball bounced off Schmidt's glove. Howard went to first. Third Baseman Bill Coughlin made two errors and Shortstop Charley O'Leary committed one on the next three batters and two runs scored to tie the game.

The two clubs battled along until darkness ended the thing and it wound up as a 12-inning, 3-all tie.

College Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 4

East

Colgate 7, Penn State 0.
Dartmouth 47, Amherst 7.
Yale 21, Virginia 19.
Rochester 13, Oberlin 6.
Army 19, The Citadel 6.
Cornell 6, Syracuse 0.
Fordham 16, Southern Methodist 10.
New York University 6, Lafayette 0.
Pennsylvania 19, Harvard 0.
Purdue 6, Pittsburgh 0.
Boston U. 14, Cincinnati 13.
Holy Cross 13, Providence 0.
Buffalo 6, City College New York 0.
Rutgers 26, Springfield 0.
Bates 7, New Hampshire 6.
Waynesburg 25, Potomac State 0.
Maine 14, Northeastern 12.
U. S. Coast Guard 48, Worcester 0.
Trinity 9, Vermont 7.
Columbia 13, Brown 6.
Bowdoin 13, Wesleyan 7.
Massachusetts State 8, Connecticut 6.
Susquehanna 6, American 0.
Princeton 20, Williams 7.
Navy 40, West Virginia 0.
Hamilton 21, Rensselaer Tech 0.
Haverford 45, Alleghany 7.
Case 33, Lehigh 26.
Slippery Rock (Pa.) Teachers 6, Westminster 0.
West Virginia State 47, Rio Grande 6.
Indiana (Pa.) Teachers 26, Mansfield Teachers 6.
Brooklyn College 12, Panzer 6.
Drexel-Juniata, cancelled.
Upsala-Franklin Marshall, cancelled.
Cortland-Bloomsburg, cancelled.
Millersville-Shepherd, postponed to Nov. 1.
Edinboro (Pa.) Teachers 31, California (Pa.) Teachers 0.
Shippensburg (Pa.) Teachers 36, Kutztown Teachers 0.
Rhode Island State 39, Lowell Textile 0.
Bergen Junior 40, Trenton Teachers 0.
Clarion Teachers 35, Alliance 0.
Villanova 38, Centre 3.
Glenville 13, Bethany 0.
Delaware 20, Penn Military 0.
Alfred 19, Hartwick 7.
Thiel 22, Lock Haven (Pa.) Teachers 0.

South

Duke 19, Tennessee 0.
William and Mary 51, Randolph-Macon 7.
Mississippi State 14, Alabama 0.
Kentucky 7, Washington and Lee 0.
Vanderbilt 42, Tennessee Tech 0.
Eastern (Ky.) Tchrs 6, Murray (Ky.) Tchrs. 0.
Georgetown (Ky.) 7, Milligan 6.
Tulane 32, Auburn 0.
Georgia Tech 20, Chattanooga 0.
Clemson 27, North Carolina State 6.
Virginia Tech 3, Georgetown 0.
Mississippi 27, Southwestern 0.
Louisiana College 7, Delta State 6.
Maryville, Tenn., 16, Transylvania 6.
Carson-Newman 7, E. Tenn. Teachers 0.
Union 26, Mississippi College 9.
Georgia 34, South Carolina 6.
Louisiana Normal 6, Centenary 6 (tie).
Louisville 31, Evansville 6.
North Carolina 20, Davidson 0.
Wake Forest 52, Furman 13.
Florida 40, Tampa 6.
King 13, Appalachian State 2.

Midwest

Albion 12, Adrian 6.
Michigan Tech 32, Northland 0.
Iowa State Tchrs. 32, North Dakota. 10.
Kenyon 12, Otterbein 7.
Lawrence Tech 26, Western Ontario 7.
Illinois 45, Miami (Ill.) 0.
Depauw 7, Carleton 6.
Ripon 13, Cornell (Ia.) 0.
Whitewater (Wis.) Teachers 19, Central (Wis.) Teachers 13.
Lawrence 0, Knox 0 (tie).
Stout Institute 39, Eau Claire (Wis.) Tchrs. 0.
Macalester 19, St. Johns 18.
Western Illinois Tchrs. 38, Illinois State Normal 23.
Augustana (Rock Island, Ill.) 12, Carthage 0.
Michigan Normal 0, Illinois Normal 0.
Toledo 55, Detroit Tech. 0.
Dubuque 0, Luther 0 (tie).
Indiana State 19, Eastern Illinois Tchrs 6.
Ball State 6, Northern Illinois Tchrs. 6 (tie).
Central (Ind) Normal 7, Valparaiso 0.
Rose Poly 22, Austin Peay 7.
Hamline 37, Mankato Tchrs. 0.
Kansas Wesleyan 6, Bethel 0.
Fort Hays 6, Sterling 6 (tie).
Gustavus Adolphus 12, Morningside 0.
Illinois Wesleyan 9, Carroll 0.
Lacrosse (Wis) Tchrs 7, River Falls Tchrs 6.
Bemidji (Minn.) Tch 13, Winona Tch 0.
Omaha 12, South Dakota State 0.
John Carroll 0, Baldwin-Wallace 0 (tie).
Elmhurst 16, Aurora 0.
Kalamazoo 6, Hillsdale 0.
Shurtleff 33, McKendree 0.
Notre Dame 19, Indiana 6.
Michigan 6, Iowa 0.
Northwestern 51, Kansas State 3.
Marquette 28, Wisconsin 7.
Nebraska 14, Iowa State 0.
Kansas 19, Washington University (St. Louis) 6.
Heidelberg 37, Ashland 0.
Western Reserve 7, Ohio University 0.
Dayton 7, Marshall 0.
Ohio Wesleyan 19, De-Sales 7.
Wabash 19, Mariet a 0.
Bluffton 6, Capital 6 (tie).
Grove City (Pa.) 19, Hiram 0.
Lake Forest (Ill.) 21, Wheaton 0.
Missouri 21, Colorado 6.

Southwest

North Texas State 7, Hardin-Simmons 3.
Texas A. & M. 41, Texas A. & I. 0.
Rice 42, Sam Houston Tchrs. 0.
East Texas State 7, Howard Payne 7 (tie).
West Texas St. 13, Tempe (Ariz.) St. 7.
Oklahoma City Univ. 25, New Mexico College 0.
Texas 34, Louisiana State 0.
Abilene Christian 20, McMurray 6.
Texas Christian 9, Arkansas 6.
Texas Wesleyan 15, Southwestern (Tex) 6.

Rocky Mountains

Colorado State 27, Wyoming 0.
Colorado College 19, Western State 0.
Colorado Mines 0, Montana State 0 (tie).

Far West

Mather Air Base 0, San Francisco State 0 (tie).
San Diego State 7, Occidental 6.
Montana 27, North Dakota State 0.
Arizona 47, New Mexico Aggies 0.
Albion Normal 28, Boise Air Base 0.
New Mexico 16, Texas Mines 14.
Camp Haan 7, Fresno State 7 (tie).
California Polyt. 18, California Tech 6.
Santa Barbara State 19, Redlands 7.
Ohio State 33, Southern California 0.
Stanford 33, California at L. A. 0.
St. Mary's (Calif.) 6, Moffett Field 0.
Washington State 13, California 6.
Oregon State 9, Washington 6.

Results Oct. 5

Xavier 21, St. Vincent 7.
Scranton 20, St. Bonaventure 7.
St. Mary's (Texas) 6, Jefferson Barracks (St. Louis) 0.
St. Joseph's 13, Loras 0.
Santa Clara 20, Loyola (L. A.) 6.
Canisius 16, Niagara 6.

England 2, Scotland 0

LONDON, Eng., Oct. 6 (AP)—England defeated Scotland, 2-0, in an International football game played at Wembley Stadium Saturday before a record wartime crowd of 60,000.

Prime Minister Churchill and his wife headed the list of prominent spectators who turned out for the first international match London has had since the start of the war.

The band of the Scots Guards and Pipers played the Greek national anthem in honor of King George of Greece, who also was a spectator.

While roof spotters scanned the sky for enemy aircraft which didn't appear, the pick of English footballers provided a classy display which had the Scottish stars on the run from the opening kickoff.

World Series Box Scores

Third Game

NEW YORK	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sturm, 1b	4	0	1	1	12	0	0
Rolfe, 3b	4	1	2	2	1	2	0
Henrich, rf	3	1	1	1	2	0	0
Di Maggio, cf	4	0	2	2	2	0	0
Keller, lf	4	0	1	2	2	0	0
Dickey, c	4	0	0	0	4	1	0
Gordon, 2b	3	0	1	3	2	4	0
Rizzuto, ss	3	0	0	0	2	3	0
Russo, p	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
Totals	33	2	8	10	27	14	0
BROOKLYN							
Reese ss	4	0	1	1	3	1	0
Herman 2b	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Coscarart 2b	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
Reiser cf	4	0	1	3	3	0	0
Medwick lf	4	1	1	3	2	0	0
Lavagetto 3b	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Camilli 1b	3	0	0	0	11	0	0
Walker rf	3	1	1	3	2	0	0
Owen c	3	0	0	0	2	1	0
Fitzsimmons p	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Casey p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Allen	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allen p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	1	4	8	27	8	0

*Batted for French in eighth.

Innings ... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
New York ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2
Brooklyn ... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Errors, none. Runs batted in, Di Maggio, Keller, Reese. Two-base hits, Reiser, Walker. Three-base hit, Gordon. Stolen bases, Rizzuto, Sturm. Double plays, Rizzuto and Sturm; Reese and Camilli. Earned runs, New York 2, Brooklyn 1. Left on bases, New York 7, Brooklyn 4. Bases on balls, by Russo 2 (Herman, Lavagetto); by Fitzsimmons 3 (Rizzuto, Henrich, Gordon). Struck out, by Fitzsimmons (Russo), by Russo 5 (Camilli 2, Medwick, Galan, Reiser). Pitching summary—Four hits and no runs off Fitzsimmons in 7 innings; off Casey, 4 hits and 2 runs in 1-3 inning; no hits and no runs off French in 2-3 inning; no hits and no runs off Allen in 1 inning. Losing pitcher, Casey. Umpires, Grieve (A. L.) plate; Goetz (N. L.) 1b; McGowan (A. L.) 2b; Pinelli (N. L.) 3b. Time, 2h. 22m. Attendance, 33,100.

Little World Series

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 6 (AP)—Facts and figures on the Little World Series:

Final Standing	W	L
Columbus (Amn. Assn.)	4	2
Montreal (Intl. League)	2	4

	Sixth Game	Total
Attendance	6,028	57,424
Receipts	$4,678.10	$39,270.82
Commission's share	701.72	6,375.84
Montreal Club's share	1,988.19	8,256.57
Columbus Club's share	1,988.19	8,180.84
Players' share	None	19,645.01

(All figures in United States coin except Montreal Club's share, which is in Canadian money.)

Fourth Game

NEW YORK	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sturm 1b	5	0	2	9	1
Rolfe 3b	5	1	2	0	2
Henrich rf	4	1	0	3	0
Di Maggio cf	4	1	2	3	0
Keller lf	4	1	1	4	0
Dickey c	2	2	1	7	0
Gordon 2b	5	1	2	2	3
Rizzuto ss	4	0	0	2	3
Donald p	2	0	0	0	1
Breuer p	1	0	0	0	0
*Selkirk	1	0	0	0	0
Murphy p	1	0	0	1	0
Totals	39	7	12	27	11
BROOKLYN					
Reese ss	5	0	0	2	4
Walker rf	5	1	2	5	0
Reiser cf	5	1	2	1	0
Camilli 1b	4	0	2	10	1
Riggs 3b	3	0	0	0	2
Medwick lf	2	0	0	1	0
Allen p	0	0	0	0	0
Casey p	2	0	1	0	3
Owen c	2	1	0	2	1
Coscarart 2b	3	1	0	4	2
Higbe p	2	0	0	1	1
French p	0	0	0	0	0
Wasdell lf	3	0	1	2	0
Totals	35	4	9	27	14

*Batted for Breuer in eighth.

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
New York 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 4—7
Brooklyn 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0—4

Error—Owen. Runs batted in—Keller 3, Sturm 2, Wasdell 2, Reiser 2, Gordon 2. Two base hits—Camilli, Keller 2, Wasdell, Walker, Gordon. Home run—Reiser. Double plays—Gordon, Rizzuto and Sturm. Earned runs—New York 3, Brooklyn 4. Left on bases—New York 11, Brooklyn 8. Bases on balls: off Higbe 2 (Di Maggio, Dickey); off Casey 2 (Dickey, Rizzuto); off Donald 3 (Owen 2, Coscarart); off Breuer 1 (Riggs); off Allen 1 (Dickey). Struck out by Donald 3 (Reiser, Coscarart); by Higbe 1 (Donald); by Breuer 2 (Riggs, Casey); by Casey 1 (Henrich); by Murphy 1 (Coscarart). Pitching summary—off Higbe 6 hits and 3 runs in 3 2-3 innings; off French no hits and no runs in 1-3 inning; off Allen 1 hit and no runs in 2-3 inning; off Casey 5 hits and 4 runs in 4 1-3 innings; off Donald 6 hits and 4 runs in 4 innings (none out in 5th); off Breuer 3 hits and no runs in 3 innings; off Murphy no hits and no runs in 2 innings. Hit by pitcher by Allen (Henrich). Winning pitcher—Murphy. Losing pitcher—Casey. Umpires—Goetz (NL) plate; McGowan (AL) 1b; Pinelli (NL) 2b; Grieve (AL) 3b. Time—2:54. Attendance—33,813.

Eastern Canada Rugby

By the Canadian Press

Toronto Argonauts 7, Ottawa Rough Riders 3.
Toronto Balmy Beach 6, Montreal 1.
Senior Ottawa Union Hamilton 21, Toronto Indians 0.

Favorites Topple Like Trees In Early Season Grid Affairs

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Favorites topple like so many trees before the woodsman's axe and form has no meaning because it changes so rapidly from week to week. Never before have so many top-ranking teams been beaten so early in the campaign—Tennessee, Alabama, Georgetown, North Carolina, Mississippi, Southern California, California, Boston College, Wisconsin, to mention only a few. And it looks like things will get worse before they get better.

This week's program stresses intersectional competition all along the line except in the Far West, where upset after upset last week struck down all the favorites except Stanford's Rose Bowl champions.

Contests Due

Notre Dame, which scored its second victory in a row with Indiana as the victim, 19-6, and Dippy Evans as the scoring star, clashes next with Georgia Tech's light and clever array at Atlanta. Florida plays host to Villanova's Wildcats, who rolled over Centre, 38-3. Fordham's Rams, paced to a sensational 16-10 conquest of Southern Methodist by Steve Filipowicz, invade Chapel Hill to battle North Carolina, 20-0 victor over Davidson.

In the Midwest, Indiana, already beaten twice, faces another testing opponent in Texas Christian's Horned Frogs, who captured the opening game of the Southwest Conference season from Arkansas, 9-0. Michigan, which opened the Big Ten Conference campaign with a hard-earned 6-0 victory over Iowa, plays at home against Pitt's Panthers, beaten 6-0 by Purdue.

Invade East

Leading an invasion of the East will be Texas A. & M. and Clemson's Tigers, Southern Conference champions. Texas A. & M., a power in the Southwest for several years, meets New York University, which barely got past Lafayette, 6-0, while Clemson tackles Boston College, still smarting from its rout by Tulane 10 days ago. Army, which halted The Citadel, 19-6, without causing any great excitement, meets Virginia Military, whipped by Temple, 28-13.

Rounding out the intersectional attractions, Tulane's Green Wave, which swamped Auburn, 32-0, in another convincing display of sheer power, tackles Rice at Houston; Texas, which rolled over Louisiana State, 34-0, and may be the team of the year, collides with Oklahoma of the Big Six Conference. Southern Methodist will play College of the Pacific.

High spots of the program by sections otherwise:

East

Ivy League competition gets under way in earnest. Penn, the defending champion, bounced Harvard all around the premises last week, 19-0, thanks to fullback Bert Stiff, and now meets Yale whose sophomores spotted Virginia 19 points and then won a thrilling 21-19 decision. Cornell, which took advantage of one break to stop Syracuse, 6-0, plays Harvard. Columbia, 13-6 victor over Brown, meets Princeton, none too impressive in a 20-7 victory over Williams. Dartmouth, the seventh Ivy League school, begins major competition against Colgate, 7-0 conqueror of Penn State.

Navy, apparently one of the East's powerhouses in view of the 40-0 count the Tars rolled up on West Virginia, eases off against Lafayette. Temple plays Georgetown; Manhattan meets Duquesne, and Syracuse plays Holy Cross.

Midwest

Minnesota, returning to competition after a week's layoff, plays untested Illinois in one of Saturday's two Western Conference games. The other pits Northwestern, whose sophomores routed Kansas State, 51-3, against Wisconsin's Badgers, who took a bad 28-7 beating from Marquette. Marquette, in turn, meets an old rival in Michigan State.

Nebraska's second start in defense of its Big Six crown—the Huskers beat Iowa State 14-0 last week—will be against Kansas. Missouri, 21-6 victor over Colorado, plays Kansas State.

Southwest

Arkansas' second Southwest Conference engagement will be against Baylor's Bears who trimmed Denver, 14-0.

South

Mississippi State, whose 14-0 conquest of Alabama was one of last week's major surprises and left the Maroons on top of the Southeastern Conference heap, plays Louisiana State's twice-beaten Tigers in one Conference test. Georgia, paced to a 34-6 victory over South Carolina by Frankie Sinkwich, tackles Mississippi while Kentucky, hard-pressed to whip Washington & Lee, 7-0, meets Vanderbilt

Duke, Southern Conference power lived up to all its advance notices in crushing Tennessee, 19-0, for the Volunteers' first defeat in 35 regular season games, should handle Maryland without much trouble. George Washington, soundly beaten by Manhattan 23-0, makes its Southern Conference debut against Washington & Lee. Wake Forest, 52-13 victor over Furman, plays South Carolina while Furman meets North Carolina State. William & Mary faces Virginia Tech, upset conqueror of Georgetown, 3-0, in the remaining Conference game.

Far West

Stanford, which turned loose a high-geared offensive in smearing U. C. L. A., 33-0 collides with Oregon State, 9-6 upset conqueror of Washington. Southern California, which took an unexpected beating from Ohio State, 33-6, plays Oregon. Washington State, which sprang another surprise by stopping California, 13-6, battles Washington while California meets the strong independent, Santa Clara. U. C. L. A. will play Montana on Friday night.

Denver and Brigham Young, Utah and Wyoming, Colorado and Utah State are the Big Seven pairings for the week.

Kovacs Wins Two

BERKELEY, Calif., Oct. 6 (AP)—Frank Kovacs won the Pacific Coast singles championship yesterday by defeating Robert Riggs in straight sets with the loss of only five games. The Oakland, Calif., sensation bore down as he took the final match in the tournament from the national singles champion from Clinton, S. C., 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

Margaret Osborne of San Francisco, national women's doubles champion, won the women's singles title by outsteadying Pat Canning, Hidden Valley, Calif., 10—8, 2—6, 6—3.

Riggs and national doubles champion Ted Schroeder, Stanford University, defeated Wayne Sabin, Reno, and Robin Hippenstell, University of California, 6—4, 6—3, 7—5, to take the men's doubles title.

Kovacs returned in the mixed doubles final, teaming with his wife, Virginia, to beat Gene Smith, Piedmont, Calif., and Barbara Krase, San Francisco, 6—1, 6—3.

Facts and Figures

By the Associated Press

Standings

	W	L	Pct.
New York (AL)	3	1	.750
Brooklyn (NL)	1	3	.250

First Game (at Yankee Stadium)

	R	H	E
Brooklyn (NL)	2	6

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 500,000
Previous day's sales 214,170
1941 volume to date 107,427,461
1940 volume to date 156,654,940

Stock Market Is Undecided; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Leading industrial stocks remained inarticulate today as a few rails and specialties claimed a moderate amount of buying interest.

The market's best action was recorded at the opening, after which many of the pivotals became somnolent at levels about even with or slightly under the previous finals. A few of the blue chips gave up a point or so. Dealings were at the rate of 500,000 shares.

Tending to block extension of recovery, brokers said, was a shift in sentiment brought by reports from Berlin and other foreign sources that Hitler was ready to unleash a great drive designed to crush Russia within the next several weeks. If that succeeded, his next move, it predicted, would be the tender of a peace plan to Great Britain and the United States.

Stocks in the laggard division most of the time included U. S. Steel, Montgomery Ward, Boeing, Johns-Manville, Union Carbide, and Allied Chemical. Supported were Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Great Northern preferred and Douglas.

In an uneven curb moderately higher marks were posted for Bell Aircraft and Cities Service. A shade lower were International Petroleum, American Gas & Electric and Sherwin Williams.

Bonds Up Fractionally

Fractional gains spread throughout the bond market toward the closing hour today, speculative rail issues setting the pace with some advances of more than a point.

U. S. Treasuries firmed in over-the-counter trading, moving ahead 1-32 to 1/8 of a point in relatively small turnover, and stock exchange prices moving into line.

Volume was light in the foreign list. Buenos Aires 4s as and Santa Fe (Province) 4s were the most active gainers, at one time selling more than a point above the previous close.

Among the domestic corporates which forged ahead around a point or better were Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Commercial Mackay incomes with warrants, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, and Western Maryland 4s. Lesser advances were made by Rock Island general 4s of '88, St. Paul 5s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas "A" 5s of '62, Southern Railway 4s and Frisco 4 1/2s of '60.

International Mercantile Marine 6s, up sharply Saturday, traded unchanged in fair volume. The few issues which slipped slightly included Great Northern 4s of '46 in the domestic list and Norway 4 1/2s of '56 in the foreign section.

Wheat Irregular In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Oct. 6 (AP)—After an early spurt that carried soybeans prices up about 3 cents, wheat 1/2 cent and other grains fractionally, buying subsided today. Oil and wheat at times fell slightly below Saturday's close, while corn declined fractionally.

Continued showery weather over the heart of the soybean belt, delaying harvest, was the principal bullish factor. A Cairo report of a possible new Hitler "peace" proposal, introduction of another price control bill, lagging demand for cash grain, due to scarcity of storage space, and quiet flour business kept the market unsettled.

Week's Steel Output Seen at New High

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Operations in the steel industry this week rose 1.2 points to 98.1 per cent of capacity and the tonnage which will be produced, 1,621,000, was the highest for any week on record, the American Iron and Steel Institute announced today.

The previous tonnage record was 1,613,000 in the week of May 19, this year.

Last week operations were 96.9 per cent of capacity as they were a month ago. A year ago operations were 94.2 per cent.

British Rails Rise In London Market

LONDON, Oct. 6 (AP)—British funds were in demand and home rails closed higher today in a firm stock market.

Foreign bonds held steady, and South American rails found considerable support. The industrial list finished firm, with speculative oils active. The buying extended to shipping, motor, and rubber issues.

Brokers' Loans Up in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $354,000,000 in the week ended Oct. 1, an increase of $12,000,000 compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $324,000,000.

Canada Uses Less Sugar

NEW YORK—Distribution of sugar for consumption in the Dominion of Canada during the crop year ended Aug. 31, 1941, totaled 538,000 long tons, raw value, as against the all time high record of 566,000 tons in the previous season, a decrease of 28,000 tons, equivalent to 5.2 per cent according to advices received by Lamborn & Company.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55⅜	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	54	54	54	
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	3	48¼	47¾	47¾	Oct 3
8½	5½	Adams Exp (.15)	8	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
24½	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21½	21⅜	21⅜	Sep 26
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	2	13	13	13	+ ⅛
45	35⅜	Air Reduct (1a)	3	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ⅜
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 2
5	3½	Alaska Jun	9	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
⅝	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 4
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
10⅝	6⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	19	19	19	
25⅞	18⅛	Alleg Lud (1½g)	6	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
11⅛	7½	Allen Ind (⅝g)	1	7½	7½	7½	Oct 1
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	160	160	160	— 1
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12½	12½	12½	Sep 29
14⅜	11⅜	Allied M (⅝g)	2	14	14	14	Oct 4
8⅞	5¼	Allied Stores	1	8	7⅞	7⅞	
86½	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	Oct 1
37	28⅜	Allis-Ch Mfr(1g	12	29½	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (1⅝g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Oct 2
1⅜	⅞	Amal Leather	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 25
20	10	Amal Lea pf 3½k	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep 25
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	2	58	57½	57½	Oct 3
19⅝	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	1	19	19	19	Oct 3
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	2	47	46½	46½	— ⅛
9¾	5½	Am Bk N (.30g)	4	5⅛	9½	9½	
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	3	6	6	6	
39	29½	Am Br Sh(1.40g)	2	33⅞	33¾	33¾	Oct 3
3	1	Am Cable & R	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
85¼	78½	Am Can (4)	4	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	+ ⅜
183	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179⅛	179⅛	179⅛	Sep 26
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	2	28	28	28	— ¼
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	5	68¼	67⅝	67⅝	— 1⅛
23½	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	3	20⅜	20½	20⅜	+ ⅛
113	107	Am Ch&C pf (6)	1	110	110	110	Sep 17
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	110	110	110	Oct 1
11¾	8¾	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7	7	7	Oct 3
9¾	4⅞	Am Comm Al	2	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S(1½g)	8	19	18⅝	19	
1¼	1¼	Am Encaus Ti	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Oct 4
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6	6	A'g 12
1⅛	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	¾	¾	¾	
24⅝	11⅞	Am FP $6 pf .90k	2	23¼	23	23¼	Oct 3
28⅝	14⅜	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	1	27	27	27	
3⅞	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2½	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (3g)	3	34¼	34¼	34¼	Oct 3
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	4	3⅝	3½	3½	Oct 4
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	Sep 26
47¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	7	47	47	47	+ ¼
2¼	1⅛	Am Ice	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 2
28½	20	Am Ice pf(1½e)	10	28⅜	28⅛	28½	+ 1⅜
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	29	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
13¼	9	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
50	44½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	44¾	44½	44½	Sep 30
17½	10¼	Am Locomotive	1	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
93½	79	Am Loco pf 5¼k	1	90	90	90	
13⅜	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	8	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
6½	2¼	Am M & Metal	7	3½	3½	3½	
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	2	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	14	1⅛	1	1⅛	
46¾	30	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	2	33	33	33	+ ⅛
39	23	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	2	29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
7¼	5¾	Am Rad&St(.45g)	26	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
15⅞	11⅞	Am R Mill(1.05g)	8	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
7	4⅜	Am Saf R (⅛g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
10⅞	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
45⅜	34	Am Sm & R(2g)	9	40⅞	40½	40⅞	+ ⅛
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	2	150	150	150	— 1
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	42⅞	42¼	42¼	Oct 3
28½	19	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
11½	9⅜	Am Stores (1½g)	7	11	10⅞	11	
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	2	10	10	10	Oct 1
22⅜	17	Am Sug R (1½g)	4	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	Oct 4
163¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	16	154½	154	154	— ¾
73½	62	Am Tobacco (3)	2	71	70¾	70¾	— ¾
74	62	Am Tob B (3)	8	72	71½	72	+ ¾
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	152¼	152¼	152¼	Oct 2
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Oct 3
29½	24½	Am Viscose (1g)	16	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
116¾	113⅜	Am Viscos pf (5)	1	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	8	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Sep 26
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	1	7	7	7	Oct 4
81¾	71	Am Wool pf (7k)	1	76	76	76	+ ½
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	1	50	50	50	Sep 24
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	15	26⅝	26⅜	26½	
17¼	11⅛	Anchor-H (.30g)	3	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	Sep 24
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10	10	10	Oct 3
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 26
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	33	33	33	Oct 4
112⅛	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	110¼	110¼	110¼	Oct 3
5½	4	Armour Ill	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill pf 1½g	1	69½	69½	69½	
74	60	Arm Ill pf	1	½	72	½	Sep 18
49⅝	23	Armstrong 1¼g	1	29½	29¼	29½	— ⅛
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	1	6¼	6¼	5⅞	Oct 2
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	9½	9	9	— ¼
88	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	83⅜	83½	83½	Oct 2
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	98	98	98	Oct 2
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25	25	25	Oct 3
31⅝	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	32	29½	29⅛	29¼	+ ¼
70¼	60⅛	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	2	67¼	67¼	67¼	+ ¾
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	15	25⅝	24⅞	25	— ⅛
36¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	3	34½	34	34	— ⅛
53	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	1	51	51	51	— ¼
24⅜	19½	Atl Refining (1)	2	24	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Oct 3
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (1g)	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	8	50	50	50	Oct 1
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	2	67⅛	66⅞	66⅞	Oct 3
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Sep 26
3¼	1⅜	Austin Nichols	4	3½	3¼	3½	+ ¼
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
		B					
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	6	15½	15	15	— ⅛
5⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	1	7	7	7	
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
13⅜	7	Barber As (⅛e)	2	11	11	11	
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ⅜g	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 4
10½	7⅝	Barnsdall (.45g)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ⅜g	3	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	4	27⅞	27	27⅜	Oct 3
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	26½	26	26	Oct 1
104½	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	118¼	118¼	118¼	Oct 1
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
41⅛	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	12	38½	38¼	38¼	— ¼
20	13¾	Benef Ind (1¼g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
57	50	Benef Ind pf 2½	3	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
34¾	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	30¾	30¾	30¾	Oct 3
89½	65⅝	Beth Steel (4½g)	7	66¼	65⅞	65⅞	— ⅛
131½	119½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	122¼	122	122¼	+1
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Oct 3
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck(2)	1	22	22	22	
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Kn (.45g)	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Sep 22
24⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	13	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
35	25½	Bohn Al&B 1½g	3	29½	29	29	— ⅛
23⅜	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
21⅞	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	8	21⅛	20¾	20⅞	
21	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	8	20⅜	20¼	20⅛	— ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	
39⅜	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	32	31	31	Sep 19
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	1	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Oct 4
12⅜	8⅝	Bridgeport B ⅜g	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg 1½g	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
41	29	Briggs & St 2¼g	1	29½	29½	29½	Oct 1
44½	8	Bristol-M (2.40)	12	43¾	43¾	43¾	Oct 4
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
6⅝	3¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	36½	36⅜	36½	Sep 24
23½	18¼	Bruns-Bal (1¼g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Oct 1
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Oct 4
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	2	4	4	4	
8½	6½	Budd Wheel 45g	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	23	Bullard (1½g)	3	23¼	23	23	— ¾
35⅝	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	3	32½	32¼	32½	Oct 2
20⅞	15¼	Burling (.85g)	1	19¼	19	19¼	Oct 3
61½	49	Burling pf (3¾)	3	55	55	55	Oct 2
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.45g)	3	8⅜	8½	8½	— ⅛
4¼	2⅜	Bush Terminal	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Oct 3
5⅜	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
23	19⅛	But Bros pf(1½)	2	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Oct 3
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	4	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	10	10	10	+ ½
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
		C					
24¾	16⅜	Calif Pack (1½)	1	23	23	23	Oct 3
54	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Oct 2
1½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅛	Calumet&H(⅜g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (1.10g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	6	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	36	5	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	1	35½	35½	35½	— ⅞
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Sep 25
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27⅜	27⅛	27¾	+ ¼
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	1	3	3	3	
57¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	81	81	81	— ½
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	42¾	42¼	42¼	
29⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1½g)	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	Oct 3
22⅜	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ¼
3½	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
14⅝	4¼	Cent Violetta S	2	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	4	4	4	A'g 5
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
5½	2½	Cert-teed Prod	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 1
21¼	13⅜	Chain Belt (⅝g)	1	17½	17	17½	Oct 2
22½	17½	Cham P&F (⅝g)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	Oct 3
18	11½	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	Sep 25
44½	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	9	37¼	37	37½	
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	Oct 3
4	2¼	Ches Corp	1	4	4	4	
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	5	1½	1½	1½	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	8	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
3	⅛	Chi Great West	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 4
10⅝	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	48	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅜
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (⅛e)	3	6	6	6	
19½	9½	Chi Pneu (1½g)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
44¼	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	Sep 20
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 4
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 4
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 20
14⅜	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	13	13	13	Oct 1
3	1⅛	Childs Co	1	2	2	2	
72½	55	Chrysler (4½g)	14	59⅛	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛
10⅜	8⅝	City I & F (.90g)	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Oct 3
40½	30¼	Clark Eq (2¼g)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Oct 1
33¾	24½	Cleve Gr Br 1.20g	1	27⅞	27½	27½	Oct 4
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	
39⅞	28½	Cluett Peab (2g)	2	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
106	87	Coca-Cola (2½g)	2	97½	97½	97½	+ ¼
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Oct 1
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	2	15	15	15	+ ⅛
104⅜	100⅜	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	Oct 2
30¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Oct 2
20	14	Col F & I (1a)	1	17	17	17	Oct 3
21¾	14⅜	Col Br A (1.35g)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
21	14⅜	Col Br B (1.35g)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
4⅞	2½	Col G&E (.10g)	131	2½	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
82½	66½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	Oct 3
7½	4¼	Colum Pict	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Oct 4
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	6	26⅛	26	26	Oct 1
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	81¼	81¼	81¼	+ ¼
31	21⅝	Comi Credit (3)	5	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	102	102	102	+ ⅞
37⅞	27⅞	Comi Inv Tr (4)	13	31½	31¼	31½	
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4½)	1	107	107	107	+ ⅜
11⅞	8¾	Comi Selv (1¼g)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	25	⅛	⅛	⅛	
63⅝	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	61¾	61½	61¾	
30⅛	24⅛	Com Edis (1.80)	15	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
4	3	Conde Nast(¼g)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Sep 29
18⅝	14	Congoleum (1)	6	17⅜	17¼	17¼	Oct 3
30⅜	22½	Cons Aire (4g)	3	23¼	23	23¼	— ⅛
13⅞	10¼	Cons Cig (1¾e)	2	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
8¼	5¾	Cons Cop (1½g)	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
33⅜	16⅛	Cons Ed (1.40g)	45	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
107⅝	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	8	97	96⅜	96⅝	+ ⅛
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	1	½	½	½	Oct 3
11	7¼	Cons Oil (1½)	44	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
3¼	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
6¼	3¼	Consol Oil (1½)	4	6⅛	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
¾	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
2¼	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
30	13¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	
106⅛	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	102½	102½	102½	Oct 3
18⅛	12½	Container (⅝g)	1	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
5¼	4¼	Cont Baking	46	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
109⅛	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	104¼	104¼	104¼	Oct 3
40½	31⅜	Cont Can (1½g)	7	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	+ ⅛
10	6⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	Oct 4
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	45¼	45¼	45¼	
45	26⅛	Cont Motors	5	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	— ⅛
26⅝	17⅜	Cont Oil (¾g)	12	24⅛	23¾	24	+ ⅜
23½	15½	Cont Steel (¾g)	1	18	18	18	Oct 3
18⅞	13	Cop'weld S(.60g)	9	14½	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
56⅜	32	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	Sep 27
53½	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	6	53¼	52	52	— 1
4¼	3¼	Coty Inc (¼g)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
⅛	⅛	Coty Internat'l	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 4
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	1	16	16	16	
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Oct 3
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Commerce and Finance

Unemployed in Nation Now Down to 4,500,000, WPA Reports

Business and Industry

Land Says U. S. Must Broaden Foreign Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—When present hostilities cease the United States merchant marine must be in a position to reassume and maintain every essential trade route, retain foreign trade brought by the war, and acquire other markets, rear Admiral Emory S. Land, U. S. N., retired, chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, declared at the opening session of the 3-day twenty eighth National Foreign Trade convention at the Pennsylvania Hotel today.

"One fact is self-evident—that we cannot hope to take that position unless we have ships, good ships and plenty of them," Admiral Land declared, "We must be in position to meet every economic competitive condition which confronts us—just as we are preparing to meet every defense contingency. War and its attendant barriers to normal commerce, as well as the legislative action it has induced in our Congress has had a narrowing effect on our trade horizons.

U. S. Must Reassume Place

"Peace and the accompanying effort by all nations to reattain normal economic status will bring a broadening of those horizons as a logical result. American merchant ships must be available and ready to carry a greater proportion than ever before of the resultant world commerce. That is the goal toward which the shipbuilders and the ship operators of this nation are headed—the ultimate goal toward which the entire program of the Maritime Commission is directed.

"The post-war program of the Maritime Commission is based on the sound policy as enunciated by the President in several of his recent utterances. That we must reassume and maintain our rightful position on every essential trade route for our foreign commerce; that we must direct our peace-time policy toward the retention of the foreign trade which the war has brought to us and the acquisition of other foreign markets in a much greater degree than ever before to absorb the increased exportable surplus of commodities our industry has been geared up to produce."

The nation has learned from past experience that a nation-wide, big scale production machine cannot be assembled in an emergency only to be disassembled when the emergency has passed, Admiral Land asserted.

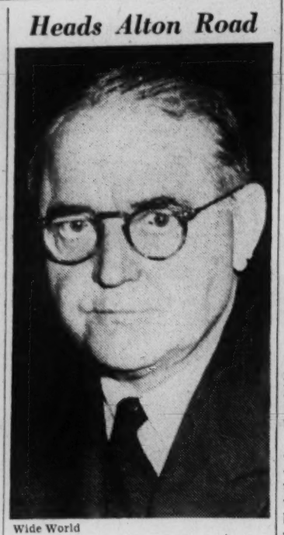
Farrell Keynote Speaker

James A. Farrell, chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council, made the keynote address at the convention, sponsored by the council and attended by hunlreds of business men, exporters, importers, and government officials. He repudiated on behalf of American manufacturers and foreign traders "criticisms implying a lack of patriotic zeal on their part in support of national defense measures because of their efforts to maintain normal trade."

"The maintenance of our customary overseas trade is a vital link in our defense program," Mr. Farrell declared. "This is especially true in relation to Latin-American countries. The problem created by Latin-American exclusion from Continental European markets is one not only of finding other outlets for their surpluses, but of procuring supplies of essential commodities no longer obtainable from Europe."

Among other speakers at today's session were Clark H. Minor, president of the International General Electric Company; Curtis E. Calder, president of the American and Foreign Power Company; John Foster, legal adviser to the British Embassy; W. A. Mitchell, vice-president of J. P. Morgan & Co.; Wilbert Ward, assistant vice-president of the National City Bank, and M. J. Gormley, of the American Association of Railroads.

Heads Alton Road



Wide World

Roy B. White

Elected President of the Alton Railroad Co. Mr. White is President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. The Alton road is a wholly-owned affiliate of the B. & O. Mr. White succeeds Daniel Willard as head of the Alton. The latter continues as chairman of the board and a director.

N. A. M. Research Costs Estimated At $117,490,000

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers said U. S. industry estimated its research costs for 1941 at $117,490,000, or roughly 1.1 per cent of total gross sales.

"Here is tangible evidence of industry's faith in America's future," said Robert L. Lund of St. Louis, Chairman of the committee which directed the survey.

"In industrial research lies the great hope for re-employment, for productive application of savings and for beneficial utilization of war production plants," he added.

The survey covered 1,008 firms, the N. A. M. reported, and was conducted by Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

It showed 49 per cent of the companies had a bigger research budget in 1941 than in 1940, while 43 per cent reported equalling the 1940 total. The 8 per cent which are spending less were chiefly firms making printing and publishing equipment and iron and steel products.

The ratio of research expenditure to gross sales varied from .2 of 1 per cent in the food and leather industries to 3 per cent in the machine industry. Chemical companies are spending an average of 2.4 per cent of gross receipts for research, the survey showed.

The report indicated that small and medium-sized companies are spending relatively as much as large companies in their search for new products and services.

Priority Imposed On Lead Supplies

WASHINGTON (AP)—All supplies of lead were placed under full priority control Friday night, Oct. 3, by the Office of Production Management which set up an allocation system to govern distribution of metal.

All foreign pig lead has been purchased by the Metals Reserve Company, an RFC subsidiary, and allocated by the OPM. The new order will extend that control to domestic lead.

Lead is used in making bullets, shot, shrapnel and shells, and for batteries, for insulating purposes and for airplanes.

There is a shortage of lead domestically produced, officials said, because of increased consumption. Current consumption is at the rate of about 960,000 tons a year and current production does not exceed a rate of 600,000 tons.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912

Of The Christian Science Monitor, published daily except Sunday at Boston, Massachusetts, for October 1, 1941
State of Massachusetts } ss
County of Suffolk }

Before me a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Albert F. Gilmore, Francis L. Jandron, and Herbert L. Standeven, who, having duly sworn according to law, depose and say that they are the Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society of The Christian Science Monitor, and that the following is, to the best of their knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management and circulation, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, manager, and managing editor are: Publisher: The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1 Norway St., Boston, Mass. Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society: A. Warren Norton, 1 Norway St., Boston, Mass. Managing Editor: Erwin D. Canham, 1 Norway St., Boston, Mass.

2. That the owner is: The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1 Norway St., Boston, Mass. Albert F. Gilmore, Francis L. Jandron, Herbert L. Standeven } Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, 1 Norway St., Boston, Mass.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders, and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiants' full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and that these affiants have no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by them.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the 12 months preceding the date shown above is 133,206.

ALBERT F. GILMORE
FRANCIS L. JANDRON
HERBERT L. STANDEVEN

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of October, 1941.

DOROTHY I. PENDLETON
(My commission expires July 23, 1943)

Number of Idle Drops 800,000 In Past Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation's total of employed workers was 700,000 fewer in September than in August, the Work Projects Administration reported.

At the same time, it said the number of unemployed dropped from 5,300,000 in August to 4,500,000 in September.

This seeming paradox, the agency explained, was due to a reduction of 1,500,000 in the total labor force as a result of youths leaving the labor ranks to return to school.

The decrease in the total number of employed from 50,500,000 to 49,800,000 was described as contrary to seasonal expectations, total employment having increased by 300,000 during the same period a year ago. Explaining the decline, the report said:

"The most important single factor appears to be the direct shift from employment to school attendance of a considerable number of students. In general, students were more successful in finding summer employment this year than last. Another factor in the decline in employment was the delayed, or short harvest, in those farming areas where several drought conditions have prevailed.

"And finally there was evidence of dislocation in industrial activities, resulting from shortages of materials necessary for the completion of work either in progress or scheduled for immediate operation. In most cases these dislocations had not yet become serious enough to cause more than temporary layoffs or reduced working forces. If continued, however, they will undoubtedly cause more than a seasonal rise in unemployment during the next few months."

The September figure of 4,500,000 for unemployment was the lowest shown since the WPA inaugurated its reporting service a year and a half ago. The report said, however, that a reversal in this downward trend was expected in the next few months and that unemployment probably would climb "as seasonal influences and the effects of priorities in strategic materials are felt."

FTC Charge Against Bottle Cap Makers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced it had issued a complaint charging Crown Manufacturers Association, its officers and directors, and 14 corporations with conspiracy to suppress competition in the bottle cap industry.

The industry produces crowns or closures for bottles and cans and also makes the composition cork discs used in such caps.

The association has headquarters in Washington. The members named included: Arco Crown Cork & Cap Company, Inc., Carvin Bottle Cap Corporation, Consolidated Cork Corporation, Ferdinand Gutmann & Company and Mundet Cork Corporation, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Armstrong Cork Company, Lancaster, Pa.; Bond Manufacturing Corporation, Inc., Wilmington, Del.; Crown Cork & Seal Company, Inc., Baltimore; Hoosier Crown Corporation, Crawfordsville, Ind.; W. H. Hutchinson & Son., Inc., Chicago; Benjamin Kraus, trading as Bamberger, Kraus & Company, Pittsburgh; Mitchell & Smith, Inc., Detroit; Western Stopper Company, Inc., San Francisco, a subsidiary of Crown Cork & Seal. Also named was Chicago Crown Company, Chicago, which is not a member but was alleged to have co-operated with the association.

Corporate Earnings Show Mixed Trend

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Corporate earnings reports during the past week showing profits per common share included:

	1941	1940
Aug. 31 nine months:		
Aviation Corp.	.33	.02
Mueller Brass	4.27	2.08
Aug. 31 quarter:		
Dow Chemical	1.79A	1.96A
Aug. 31 year:		
Engineers Pub. Service	1.66	1.67
Aug. 31 twelve weeks:		
Masonite	1.49	1.13
Aug. 31 eight months:		
Virginia Ry.	2.12	3.33
July 31 year:		
Electric P. & L. Corp.	.60	.28
June 28 year:		
Columbia Pictures	.95	.83
Sept. 30 nine months:		
Pacific T. & T.	5.70	5.69

A—On shares outstanding at close of respective periods.

Executives Named for New Martin-Nebraska Company

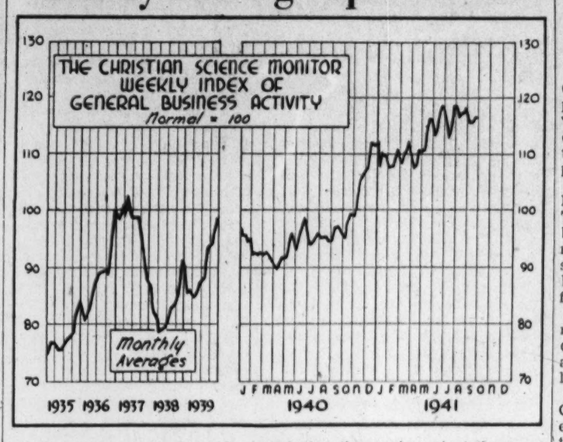
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Announcement has been made by Glenn L. Martin, President of The Glenn L. Martin Company, of the appointments of four important executives for The Glenn L. Martin-Nebraska Company, the new wholly-owned subsidiary which will operate the new aircraft assembly plant at Omaha, Neb.

Herman G. Klemm, executive engineer of the Martin Company, becomes chief engineer of the western company; William O. MacArthur, formerly of Joseph Froggatt Company, certified public accountants, Boston, comptroller; Harry M. Shealey, assistant factory superintendent in charge of the Martin company's Canton Division, factory superintendent, and Carl B. Hamlin, chief inspector at Middle River, chief inspector.

Lincoln R. Scafe, former General Motors executive, had previously been named vice-president and general manager of the Martin-Nebraska Company.

Monitor Index of Business Steady During Sept. 27 Week



Following an irregular sidewise course in recent weeks, The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity steadied during the last week of September at 116.8 (prel.) unchanged from the preceding week. This compared with 96.6 for the week ended Sept. 28, last year.

Declines in two of the components were offset by an increase in the third.

Despite a slight increase in production of electricity to a new alltime high, the gain in this component for the week fell short of the customary seasonal and trend advance and the adjusted index declined to the lowest level in over three months.

Shipments of industrial goods as measured by miscellaneous freight carloadings eased slightly during the week against the usual seasonal advance. The adjusted figure, however, lost only a portion of the previous week's gain and held relatively close to the levels of recent weeks.

The volume of bank debits, or check transactions, in cities other than financial centers, failed to show the usual intramonthly decline. The resulting advance in the adjusted figure was sufficient to offset the declines in the other two components.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Sep. 27,* 1941	Sep. 20, 1941	Sep. 28, 1940
Combined index	116.8	116.8	96.6
Bk dbts outside NYC	124.0	121.8	92.9
Elec pow production	111.1	111.6	102.3
Misc carloadings	115.3	116.3	94.5

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market slid slowly lower last week on volume even smaller than usual, not on any day exceeding 500,000 shares. Only a few equities, in special situations, stood out against the trend, such as Goodrich, Western Union, and International Mercantile Marine. Bonds, on the other hand, were considerably more active and have been pushing higher, particularly South American, Canadian, and domestic issues. Treasuries were quiet, waiting official announcement of the next borrowing program.

Business activity continues to sag slowly, with a few exceptions like the Bell System, which added a record of 142,000 phones in September. Inventories continue to mount, and have become a subject of rising business concern. Some companies continue to add to inventory when they can get it, to get ahead of priorities and to anticipate further inflation, for diametrically opposite reasons some companies are reducing inventories for fear of having the stuff taken from them by OPM or for fear of price crackdowns which may net them substantial inventory losses.

Trend Toward Pooling

Mr. Eccles' words in favor of compulsory inventory redistribution worried some, though the general feeling seems to be that it may be headed off by voluntary redistribution through trade associations or other pooling methods.

Some companies, on account of priorities difficulties in one commodity, forcing lower production, will find themselves with excess inventories in other things.

Some people expect most of the priorities unemployment from here to come in the durable goods industries, especially after Donald Nelson's guess that only about 20 per cent of such industry could be readily converted to armament. It is obvious that the whole trend from here on will be toward the pooling of plants and labor just as pooling of materials and patents has already gone a great ways. At long last apparently the OPM is to investigate the long standing charges that the Army and Navy are hogging inventories.

Further extensions of defense control last week included the placing of lead under full priorities control; evidence that the supply of new oil burners for the Atlantic seaboard is to be reduced; Mr. Eccles' plea for compulsory inventory control from Washington; Secretary Morgenthau's request of the bankers that they scrutinize their loans for non-defense requests which they can turn down even ahead of priorities; and reports that the supply of new locomotives as well as of freight cars will soon be short.

The railroads, incidentally, seem to be getting over the hump of the October traffic peak without great difficulty, despite incomplete freight car deliveries, but they are investigating new methods of economizing on freight car space and movement. They were apparently saved the embarrassment of an extreme traffic peak by the development of priorities unemployment just in time.

Outlook for Loans

Nothing could be more certain of getting co-operation from bankers than a plea for more caution in granting loans. From here on, in fact, bank commercial loans are expected to level off or decline for many reasons, including regulation, braking instalment loans; priorities unemployment in non-defense industries; Washington curb on further advance inventory accumulation; and ceiling prices on many commodities that go into inventory.

New York banks reported for the third quarter show a slight increase in profits over the same period last year, due of course to larger loans and investments, but a slight decline in deposits during the recent quarter, presumably due to withdrawals by inland banks for the rapid speeding of business in the interior of the country.

Steel operations are expected to sink still further below this month as a result of the scrap shortage. OPA's recent price ceiling increases to bring in remote scrap are said to be somewhat belated, as many gatherers have abandoned the scrap business for greener pastures. OPM's decision calling for 10,000,000 tons additional steel capacity in the next two years seems to have annoyed many in the steel industry, who feel that it will merely tighten the steel situation at present and perhaps produce the increased capacity only after the height of the need is past. Gano Dunn had reported in May that it will take 4,000,000 tons of present steel in order to provide 10,000,000 tons of future steel-making capacity.

The automobile industry's change-over problem to defense activities is being complicated by wild-cat strikes, not called by the UAW and sometimes against company actions taken directly in conformity with agreements with the UAW.

Commodities were again quiet. Cotton, however, went to new highs on predictions of a crop not much over 10,000,000 bales and evidence that the combined defense and civilian pressure for textiles is not likely to abate for a long time yet. World sugar has staged a spectacular rise on talk of British-American joint buying of Cuba's crop. Britain has increased its sugar ration by 50 per cent.

Price Bill Prospects

No sugar was moved here from the former in the first half of September, and refineries here which use Cuban sugar are scraping the bottom of their inventories this month.

Henderson's testimony has apparently vastly improved the prospects of a price control bill along the line he wants, rather than the over-all Baruch ceiling. His explicit opposition to "profit control" does not seem quite to jibe with his piece in the Harvard business review last spring advocating that net profits after wage and tax increases do not exceed the immediate pre-war level.

History is certainly being made in the investmen. banking business. Bankers disappointed over the insurance companies' taking of the Telephone offerings were a little skeptical about Lew Douglas' arguments against just such private placements; George Harrison made much the same remarks a few months ago but his New York Life was right in there buying last week. Some people question whether such purchases do not make the insurance companies liable as underwriters under the 1933 Act, but the companies say they made sure on that score first. Obviously further concessions will have to be made to the insurance companies like the special price for large blocs, offered a week earlier in the Erie issue.

Gore Offers All-Out Price Control Bill

WASHINGTON, Oct 6 (AP)—Congress was offered an all-out price control measure today which would impose ceilings on virtually everything from rents and wages to defense profits and agricultural products.

The measure was proposed by Representative Albert Gore (D) of Tennessee, prominent young member of the House Banking and Currency Committee which is now considering Administration-supported legislation designed to combat inflation.

Mr. Gore, in offering his own measure, used the opportunity to condemn the administration bill as "weak-kneed and piece-meal legislation."

The price-ceilings, under the Gore proposal, would follow generally the prices in effect during the current week—the Oct. 6-12 period being recommended as the "base period."

Under legislation endorsed by Leon Henderson, Administrator of the Office of Price Administrator, the fixing of ceilings would be left to the Administrator's discretion and would not cover either wages or profits from defense contracts.

Mr. Gore drafted his bill after frequent conferences with economists. He sought advice from time to time from Bernard M. Baruch, presidential adviser and chairman of the War Industries Board during the World War.

The "catastrophe" of inflation, Mr. Gore declared, "can not be averted by half-hearted, piecemeal methods, or the 'business-as-usual' niceties of political pussyfooting," and added "the Henderson bill is weak-kneed, piece-meal legislation" which "will not stop inflation."

Saying it was necessary for the Government to fight inflation "boldly and effectively on all major fronts," he said he proposed "an all-out effort to preserve our American economy and save our people from another cycle in which democracy would face grave internal danger."

Mr. Gore's bill would:

Create the office of emergency inflation control to be administered by one administrator appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Fix a ceiling upon all rents for dwelling places in municipalities of 10,000 or more population at the rent rate in effect this week.

Ceiling on Wholesale Prices

Fix a ceiling upon the sale at wholesale of all commodities at wholesale prices in effect this week with the provision that no ceiling would be applicable to any agricultural commodity at a price below parity.

Establish a ceiling upon all salaries, wages and commissions as of this week. It would be unlawful for any employer, except those employing fewer than eight people, to pay a salary, wage or commission in excess of the ceiling. The exception is made that no ceiling shall apply to compensation which is below the requirements of Federal or state minimum wage laws.

Provide that all profit in excess of eight per cent of the cost of performing a national defense contract would automatically revert to the Government.

Under the bill, the administrator would have broad discretionary powers to adjust ceilings up or down where findings of fact warranted, and to exempt from ceilings any items the control of which he finds it is not necessary.

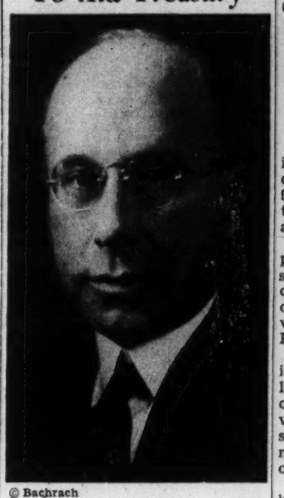
"This would eliminate inconsequential articles such as hair pins, etc.," Mr. Gore explained.

"The administrators would be authorized to prescribe ceilings on fees, margins, etc., including retail margins.

"Any citizen with an interest may petition any Federal District Court for an injunction against violations of the act by any person."

The ceilings would be in effect until June 30, 1943.

To Aid Treasury



© Bachrach

Chester I. Barnard

President of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. has been granted a leave of absence to become assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau to aid in Treasury Department problems arising from the present emergency.

Japanese Trade Bureaus Closed Throughout World

TOKYO (AP)—The Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced the closing of Japanese trade bureaus at Chicago, San Francisco and Houston in the United States and a number of other places throughout the world as a result of decreasing trade following Japanese - British - American funds-freezing orders.

A bureau in Rome was closed, the announcement said, because of transportation difficulties between Japan and her Italian Axis partner.

Other bureaus affected were at Bangkok, Thailand; Rangoon, Burma; Singapore, Mexico City, Bogota, Colombia; Pernambuco, Brazil; Buenos Aires and Santiago, Chile.

Japanese trade bureaus in South Africa already have been closed.

OPA Places Ceiling On Wood Alcohol

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leon Henderson, price administrator, on Oct. 4 imposed a ceiling price of 60 cents a gallon on wood alcohol delivered east of the Mississippi River and a ceiling of 63 cents on deliveries west of the Mississippi.

Wood alcohol is used as an anti-freeze and in the manufacture of formaldehyde, denatured alcohol, paints, varnishes and numerous other products.

The price schedule was the fourth imposed by Mr. Henderson on industrial chemicals and he said that maximum prices would be set for others "in the near future."

Steel Output Is Unchanged At 96 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United Statese remained unchanged during the past week at 96 per cent of mill capacity and is the third week for such a rate, according to the magazine Steel.

"Expected curtailment of steel production resulting from scrap shortage now has begun to appear," continues the report. "At least five open hearths were taken off last week by producers in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

"At Chicago the situation is critical and unless scrap supply is larger in the next few weeks steel output will be seriously cut in November. Detroit steelmakers have so little material on hand that they may be forced to take off some open hearths this week.

"Recent action by OPM to allow higher prices for remote scrap is not considered an important factor in future supplies as much of this material was picked up before Sept. 1, when ceiling prices were being violated.

"September bookings, though heavy, were smaller than for several months and for the first time in many months some mills found shipments in September were equal to bookings. One cause is realization by civilian consumers that it is futile to seek more tonnage while the heavy orders now on books remain unshipped. Strict inventory control is another factor, reducing tendency to hoard.

"Although instances occur where consumption in manufacturing is held up by lack of material the situation is not yet as bad as feared. In by far the greater number of cases steel is being shipped as fast as needed. Last week some revival of inquiry was noted, indicating heavier demand in October.

"While steelmakers are still confronted by much detailed paper work under OPM priority the situation is beginning to ease. Filing of PD-73 forms has been done by all customers of some mills and others have received them from 90 per cent of their customers.

"The situation is complicated by instances of tonnage already scheduled under one priority being given a higher rating, forcing numerous changes in rolling schedules.

"Automotive builders last week produced 76,820 units, compared with 78,535 the preceding week. This compared with 105,153 in the corresponding week last year."

Ironton Road Plans $4,000,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railroad Company sought permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue and sell $4,000,000 of 10-year serial notes, payable in equal annual installments of $400,000 beginning next October 1.

The company said it intended to use the proceeds, along with other funds, to redeem at 105 per cent, plus accrued interest, $4,229,000 of first mortgage 5 per cent bonds.

SEE THE WORLD in the Weekly Magazine Section of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Leading Articles in the October 11 Issue

SOUTH AMERICA LOOKS AHEAD By Vera Micheles Dean
Just back from an airplane tour of southern countries, the Research Director of the Foreign Policy Association prepares a quick survey of contemporary political South America, bringing to the subject a comprehensive perspective of the decline of self-sufficient nationalism in the modern world.

FOR A FREE PAN-EUROPE By William Henry Chamberlin
Analysis of the factors which are contributing to the constantly recurring idea of a unified Europe, and comparison of the present-day situation with the time of Napoleon who, of all conquerors, most nearly achieved this dream.

M-DAY FOR AMERICAN WOMEN By Janet Mabie
How the Women's Civilian Defense Corps of Massachusetts functions under the able leadership of Nathalie Hays Hammond.

PROFIT THROUGH SERVICE By Albert Field Gilmore
The question of new viewpoints on profits, which has come much to the fore recently in Washington discussions, is but one aspect of the subject covered in this inspirational article.

HARVESTERS OF THE SEA By Pearl Strachan
Our feature reporter visits Boston's busy waterfront and spins a tale of fish and fishermen which comprise the $100,000,000 yearly business of the New England fisheries.

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Court Acquits ALCOA in Long Monopoly Suit

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey ruled that the Government had failed to prove any of its monopoly charges against the Aluminum Company of America and 48 co-defendants and that the Government was entitled to no relief in its antitrust suit seeking dissolution of the company.

"I rule," said Judge Caffey, "that the charges of monopoly concerning 12 branches of ALCOA's activity have not been proven, and that as to none of them is the Government entitled to any relief whatever.

Judge Caffey started reading his voluminous decision in the case last Tuesday after the longest court trial in history, requiring more than two years for submission of evidence. He heard the case without a jury.

Activity Listed

Judge Caffey listed the following 12 branches of ALCOA activity when he began to dictate his opinion and decisions: bauxite (aluminum ore), water power used in aluminum production, alumina, virgin aluminum (pig and ingot), castings, cooking utensils, pistols, extrusions and structural parts, foil, miscellaneous fabricated products, sheet aluminum, and aluminum cable.

Earlier in the day the court held that the Government may not enjoin ALCOA and its co-defendants for past acts or policies no longer existent.

Nor may an injunction be granted, the court said, to inflict punishment, this being the prerogative of criminal proceedings.

Judge Caffey already has ruled that no monopoly was maintained by ALCOA in 10 of the 12 lines of aluminum production and manufacture set up by the Government in its complaint.

"A preliminary matter may be disposed of before I go into the reports," said Judge Caffey, referring to the charge that sheet aluminum and sheet aluminum alloy were monopolized by ALCOA. "The spread between ingot and sheet prices maintained by ALCOA has not been unduly narrow since 1932.

Spread Fair

"Moreover, the Government has abandoned the sweeping charge concerning spread contained in the bill and now admits that the spread widened in 1933. With respect to the width of the spread, ALCOA has obeyed the law, it is admitted, for nine years."

Since 1932, the court said, the spread has been fair, although in some 20 out of 182 instances, between 1925 and 1932, the spread was less than the actual cost of converting aluminum pig and ingot into sheet.

Judge Caffey started dictating his opinion last Tuesday after the longest court trial in history which required more than two years for submission of evidence.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Payable	Rcdrs. of Record
Cent P & Lt 7 pf	$2.91 2-3	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
do 6 pf	$2.50	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
No Ind P S 5½ pf	$1.37½	Oct. 14	Oct. 4
do pf	$1.50	Oct. 14	Oct. 4
do 7 pf	$1.75	Oct. 14	Oct. 4
Std Coated Prod pf	10c	Oct. 1	Oct. 1
Vaispar Corp pf	$1.50	Nov. 15	Oct. 30

Extra

Air Reduction	25c	Oct. 15	Oct. 4
Dom Oilcloth & L	10c	Oct. 31	Oct. 16
Fafnir Bearing	$1	Sep. 30	Sep. 19
Prentice Manufacturing (G. E.)	$1.50	Oct. 15	Oct. 1

Initial

Textiles, Inc. Do 4 pf	10c	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
	10c	Oct. 1	Sep. 30

Increased

Creamery P Mch	25c	Oct. 10	Sep. 30

Interim

Nipissing Mines	15c	Dec. 11	Nov. 15

Stock

Sundstrand Mch Tools, 50%	Nov. 5	Oct. 25	

Irregular

Axe - Houghton Fund "B" Inc.	20c	Oct. 16	Sep. 30
Gen Aniline & Film "A"	$2	Oct. 10	Oct. 2
do "B"	20c	Oct. 10	Oct. 2
Haverhill Gas Lt	25c	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Inter Mt Tel do pf	40c	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
	40c	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Johnson-S-Shrin Sh	$1	Oct. 1	Sep. 25
Lowell Bleach	$2	Sep. 26	Sep. 23
Oliver Farm Eq	50c	Oct. 22	Oct. 10
Royal Typewriter	$1	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Terre Haute Malleable and Mfg Corp	15c	Sep. 30	Sep. 23
Wurlitzer Co (R)	30c	Nov. 29	Nov. 20

Resumed

Det & Can Tunnel	50c	Oct. 15	Oct. 8

Ford

Ford Mot Co. Ltd	11c	Sep. 22	Sep. 3

Regular

Air Reduction	25c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 4
Amer Aggregates Corp				
5 cum pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 23
Am Safety Razor	25c		Nov. 15	Oct. 24
Anacon Wire & C	50c		Oct. 20	Oct. 10
Ark Fuel Oil Co 6 pf	15c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Autoline Oil pf	20c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Axe-Hought Fd. Inc	12c		Oct. 16	Sep. 30
Bankers Trust Comp'y (Detroit)	30c	S	Oct. 15	Oct. 4
Cs Converters	50c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 7
Cs Gen Investors	12½c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Cent Nat'l Bank (Wilmington, Del)	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Corn Prod Ref	75c		Oct. 20	Oct. 3
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 3
Davidson & Boutell pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Eastern Magnesia Talc Inc	$1	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Fafnir Bearing	$1	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 19
Fundamental Invest	10c	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Gen Mills	$1	Q	Oct. 10	Sep. 30
Hartford Fi Lt	68¾c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Hercules P-der pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Interlake Iron	50c		Nov. 3	Nov. 3
Investors Fd C	10c	Q	Oct. 15	Nov. 3
Kearney (JB) Corp	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Luzerne C G & E Co $5 pf	$1¼ pf	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Lynchburg Tr & Sav Bank (Va)	$5	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Marshall Field	20c	Q	Oct. 21	Oct. 15
Minnesota Tr Co (Wilmington, Mass)	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 18
Montgomery (H &) Co.	$1.50	Q	Sep. 29	Sep. 23
Mutual Inv Fd	10c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Northw N Ins Co (Milwaukee)	$1.25	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 23
Phila & T RR Co	$1	Q	Oct. 10	Oct. 1
Ralston Sti Car Co inc	$1.50	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Reliance Paper	$1.50	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
do pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Saguenay P pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
St John Dry Dash Inside Co. Ltd. 3½ pf	$1.37½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 22
St Louis Ctv Water Co 6 pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
San Gabriel River Inv Co	10c	M	Sep. 11	Sep. 20
Shuler Mfg	10c		Oct. 15	Oct. 3
Smith, Norwalk Tr Co (Conn)	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Std Fire Ins (NJ)	75c	Q	Oct. 25	Oct. 16
Superheater Co	25c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 4
Union Mfg Co	50c		Sep. 30	Sep. 15
White Motor Co	35c		Oct. 17	Oct. 10

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 49-46	110.15	110.15	110.15
1 4¼s 52-47	118.5	118.5	118.5
2 2½s 48	108.12	108.12	108.12
3 2½s 52-50	107.19	107.19	107.19
1 3s 55-51	111.29	111.29	111.29
9 2¾s 60-50	111.8	111.8	111.8
5 2½s 58-56	104.8	104.8	104.18
3 2¾s 65-60	111.13	113.13	111.13

New York City Bonds

107 3s 80	119¼	110	110¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Ala Gt Sou 4s 43	107¾	107¾	107¾
82 Alleghany 5s 44	92	91¾	91¾
19 Alleghany 5s 49 mod	78	77½	77½
18 Alleghany 5s 50 mod	82¼	82	82¼
14 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Allegh Val 4s 42	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
9 Am & For P 5s 2030	68½	68¼	68¼
21 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102¼	102	102
9 Am T & T 5½s 43	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
2 Am T & T 3¼s 66	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Am T & T 3¼s 61	108¾	108¾	108¾
72 Am T & T 3s 56	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
39 Ann Arbor 4s 95	68½	67¾	68½
5 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅝	106⅝	106⅞
2 Arm Del 4s 55	106¼	106¼	106¾
12 AT&SF 4s 95	109½	109¼	109¼
7 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 AT&SF 4½s 48			
	102 17-32	102 17-32	102 17-32
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	101	101	101
31 A C-Line 1st 4s 52	76⅜	76	76⅜
5 A C Line clt 4s 52	69¼	69¼	69¼
17 A C Line 4½s 64	62¾	62½	62¼
36 A C Line 5s 45	94	93¼	94
5 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	37	36¾	37
2 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	101	101	101
49 B&O 1st-mtg 4s st	59⅞	59½	59¾
27 B&O 95 st A	34¾	34	34½
10 B&O 95 st C	39¼	38¼	39¼
10 B&O 2000 st D	34½	33½	34½
53 B&O 96 st F	34½	33¾	34½
146 B&O cv 60 st	33½	32¾	33¼
136 B&O 4s 48	58¼	57½	58¼
16 B&OPL&EWV 4s 51st	49½	49¼	49¼
2 B&OS W 50 st	44¾	44¾	44¾
10 B&O T C 4s 59	48½	47⅞	48½
3 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	48	48	48
6 Bengt Ind Loan 2½s 50	100	99⅞	100
34 BostonAMe 4½s 70	36¾	36½	36¾
4 Bos & Me 4s 60	70¾	70¾	70¾
4 Bos & NY Air L 4s 55	21⅞	21¾	21⅞
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	94	94	94
43 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	106	105	106
23 Buf R&P 57 st	38⅞	38¼	38¼
3 Bush Term 5s 55	57	57	57
2 Can Sou 5s 62	81	80	81
4 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	106¾	106½	106¾
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	109⅝	109¾	109⅝
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	108½	108½	108½
23 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	105⅞	105⅝	105¾
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	106½	106	106½
5 Can Pac 4½s 46	95⅞	95½	95½
7 Can Pac 4½s 60	86¼	86⅛	86¼
1 Can Pac 4s perp	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
13 Celanese 3s 65	102¾	102⅜	102⅜
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	97	97	97
1 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
8 Cen of Ga 3s 59 C	4	4	4
6 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	15	15	15
5 Cen New Eng 4s 61	66	66	66
33 Cen Pac 5s 60	53⅜	53	53
9 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	70¼	69⅞	70
7 Cen R R N J 5s 87	18½	18	18½
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	17	17	17
10 C&O 3½s 96 D	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	104¾	104¾	104¾
92 Chi & Alton 3s 49	16¼	15¾	16¼
11 Chi&Eg rfg 5s 71 A	76¼	75¾	75¾
5 CB¾Q gen 4s 58	79⅞	79½	79½
2 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	88½	88⅛	88½
1 Ch&E Ill inc 07	30	29¾	29¾
1 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	37	37	37
5 ChiGt West 4s 88	65⅞	65⅜	65⅞
1 Chi I & L 6s 66	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Chi I & L 5s 47	22½	21¾	22½
5 Chi I & L 5s 47	31½	31½	31½
27 Chi I & L 5s 66	10	9⅞	10
125 CMSP & P 5s 75	12¼	12	12
230 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¾	2⅝	2¾
25 CM&SP 4½s 89C	41⅜	40⅞	40⅝
16 CM&SP 4½s 89E	41⅜	41¼	41¼
23 CM&SP gen 4s 89	39⅛	39½	39⅜
6 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	18	18	18
17 Chi&NW gen 3s 87	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜
5 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2	1⅞	1⅞
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞
7 Chi&NW 4s 87	24¾	24¼	24¼
25 CRI&P 4½s 52A	14¾	14½	14½
40 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
19 CRI&P 4s 88	22½	22⅜	22⅜
1 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	20½	20	20½
68 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13⅜	13	13
7 CtHtedSE rfg 5s 60	63	63	63
2 CTH&SEZinc 5s 60	52	52	52
3 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	103	103	103
3 Ch&W Ind 4¼s 62	98¼	96½	98¼
16 Childs Co 5s 43	46	42½	46
2 Choc Okl&G 5s 52	21½	21½	21½
28 CCC&StL 4½s 77	52½	52¼	52¼
5 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	50½	50½	50½
3 Cleve&Pittis 4½s 42A	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Cv St Line 4½s 61	76	76	76
6 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	85½	85½	85½
12 Clev Un Term 5s 73	73	73	73
13 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	67¼	66⅞	67¼
1 Col F&I 5s 43	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1 Col F&I 5s 70	85	85	85
60 Col&So 4½s 80	17½	16⅞	17⅜
4 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	104	104	104
1 Columbia G 5s 52 May	104½	104½	104½
6 Columbia G 5s 191	104	104	104
95 ComlMack Inc 69ww	57½	56½	57
1 Conwith Ed 3¼s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Conwith Ed 3¼s 66	104¾	104½	104¾
5 Con Edis 3½s 58	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
3 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Con Rys 4s 54	26	26	26
1 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	81¼	81¼	81¼
5 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 69	110¼	110¼	110¼
28 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	105	104¾	105
22 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
12 CubaNo Ry 5½s 42 rct	26	25¾	25¾
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	26½	26½	26½
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46 rct	26	26	26
3 Cuba RR 5s '52 rct	27¼	27¼	27¼
13 Curtis Pub 3s '55	98⅝	98¼	98⅝
234 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	55	53¾	54⅝
3 D & R G 4½s 36	15¼	15¼	15¼
7 D & R G 4s '36	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 D & R G West 5s '55	1¼	1¼	1¼
29 D & R G W 5s '55 Asr	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
10 D & R G West 5s '78	15½	15⅜	15½
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106½	106½	106½
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	32¼	32	32
20 Erie rfg 5s '75	32	32	32
58 Erie 4½s 1015 wi	52¾	52	52¼
9 Erie 1st 4s '96	96	96	96
7 Erie gen lien 4s '96	61½	61½	61½
17 Erie 4s '95 wi	86½	86½	86½
5 Erie cv 4s '52 B	57¾	57¾	57¾
2 Firestone T&R 3s 61	99	99	99
5 Fla E Cst 5s 74	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
4 Francis-Sug 6s 56	69¼	69¼	69¼
11 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	94¼	94	94¼
1 Gondrich 4½s 56	106	106	106
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102	102	102
3 Gt Nor 5s 73	96	95⅞	96
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	89¼	89	89
3 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	89	89	89
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	98¾	98¾	98¾
20 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	95½	95¼	95½
4 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	79⅜	79⅛	79¼
19 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	67¼	66⅝	67
8 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	47	47	47
1 Gen R R N J 5s 87	81	81	81
1 Gen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	80	80	80
1 Hudson Coal 5s62A	40¾	40½	40⅝
11 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	43¼	43¼	43¼
6 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	10½	10½	10½
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	43¼	43	43¼
13 Ill Cen 4s 53	42	41⅝	42
31 Ill Cen 3½s 51	42¼	41¾	41¾
51 Ill Cen 4½s 66	41⅞	41⅜	41⅜
3 Ill Cen 5s 55	51½	51⅛	51½
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s51 reg	55	55	55
28 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	46¼	45¾	46
13 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	42¼	41⅝	41⅝
9 Indpls&Lou 4s 56	24¾	24	24¾
3 Inland Stl 3s 61	106¼	106¼	106¼
25 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	17¾	17½	17¾
12 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	17	16½	17
20 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	17	17	17
2 Int Hydro El v 6s 44	33½	33⅛	33½
108 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	99¾	99⅛	99¾
25 Int T&T 4½s 52	48⅛	48	48¼
29 Int T&T 5s 55	51½	51½	51½
1 Jones&Lgh 8i13¼s 61	99½	99½	99½
10 KCFis&M 4s 36	47¾	47¾	47¾
7 KC South 5s 50	68¼	68¼	68¼
8 Lac Gas 5½s 53	84¾	84	84
7 Lac Gas 5½s&20D	98⅞	98½	98⅛
8 L&AGE 5½s 87	88	88	88
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
2 LehValCoal 5s 64	60	60	60
2 LehValCoal 5s54st	67	68	68
10 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
25 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30	30	30
2 Leh Val Term 5s 51	53	53	53
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	119½	119½	119½
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	104½	104½	104½
1 Loews 3½s 46	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5 Long Dock 3½s 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Lorillard Co 7s 44	113¾	113¾	113¾
4 Louis & Ark 5s 69	83½	83½	83½
16 Louis & N 4s 80 B	107½	107½	107½
1 Lou&NAtlM 4s 52	87	87	87
1 Maine Cen 4s 60	61	61	61
2 Maine Cen 4½s 60	61	61	61
13 Manati Su 4s '57	44¾	44¾	44¾
1 Market St Ry 6½ '45 st	44¾	44¾	44¾
11 Market St Ry 7s '44 st	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 Midland RR NJ 5s 40	40½	40½	40½
1 Mil Spart & NW 4s '47	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 M & E 1st 5s '34 ct	11	11	11
46 M-K-T 4s 88M cn 4s '38	11¼	11¼	11¼
8 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 M-K-Tex 5s 62 B	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 M-K-Tex rct 5s 62	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62 A	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	20	20	20
10 Mo Pac 5s '77	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 Fed	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 ct	20¼	20¼	20¼
13 Mo Pac 5s '78 Fed	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '80 ct	20¼	20¼	20¼
24 Mo Pac 5s '81 Fed	20¼	20¼	20¼
16 Mo Pac 5s 81 1 ct	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Mo Pac 4s Mod 4s 81	20¼	20¼	20¼
Mont Pow 3½s 66	107	107	107
3 Mor & Essex 3½s 55	46	46	46
23 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	41¾	41¾	41¾
20 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 N Eng RR 4½ 45	61	61	61
3 N O Pub Ser 5s55B	106¼	106	106
1 N O Tex&M 5½s 44	74	74	74
1 N Or Term 4s 53	74	74	74
3 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	43¾	43¾	43¾
3 NO Tex&M 5s 45A	38	38	38
1 NO Tex&M 4s 56	43¾	43¾	43¾
3 NO Tex& oM 4½s 56	40	40	40

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½65	110¾	110¾	110¾
26 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58⅞	58¼	58¼
78 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53¼	52⅝	53
12 NYC cn 4s 98	58¾	58½	58½
168 NYC 3¾s 46	96¼	96	96
43 NYC cv 3½s 52	58¾	58	58
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	80	80	80
18 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	74¾	74½	74¾
37 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63½	63	63
8 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	100¼	100⅛	100¼
2 N Y Connect 3½s 65	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 NY G El H&P 4s 49	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
52 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	30	29⅞	29⅞
10 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	48⅜	48¼	48⅜
24 NYNH&H 4½s 6	29½	29	29¼
4 NYNH&H 4s 56	26¾	26¾	26¾
6 NYNH&H 3½s 54	26	25½	26
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	25½	25½	25½
1 NY O & W gen 4s 55	1¾	1¾	1¾
2 NY Prov & Bos 4s 42	99	99	99
21 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	34	33	33
3 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	27¼	27¼	27¼
1 Norf Sou 5s 61A	27¼	27¼	27¼
10 Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	27½	27½	27½
1 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	104½	104½	104½
43 Nor Pac 4s 2047	64¼	63⅝	63⅝
24 Nor Pac 4s 2047C	54½	53⅝	54¼
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047D	54¼	54¼	54¼
26 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50	49½	49½
16 Nor Pac 4s 97	73	72½	73
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047	41¼	41	41¼
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	109¾	109¾	109¾
17 Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46	83	83	83
10 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	113¼	113¼	113¼
7 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	86⅝	86½	86¾
1 Pen Co 4s 63	107	107	107
3 Pen P&L 4½s 74	108¾	108¾	-08¾
5 Pen RR gen 5s 68	112	111⅝	112
5 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105⅛	105¼	105⅛
8 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	83	82¾	82¾
6 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	101⅛	101¼	101¼
15 Pen RR 4¼s 84E	101¾	101¼	101¼
18 Pen RR 3¾s 70	95¾	95½	95⅝
4 Pen RR 3½s 52	88	88	88
3 Peoria&PekUn 5½s 74	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	71	71	71
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 Pere Marq 4s 56	62	62	62
9 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Phila Co 4¼s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
13 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	7	6⅞	7
8 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	28¾	28	28
4 Philippine Ry 4s 37	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 59B	64¾	64¾	64¾
21 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	64¾	64½	64¾
6 Port1 Gen E 4½s 60	86⅞	86¾	86⅞
1 Prov Term 4s 56	87	87	87
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	104½	104½	104½
1 Ready 4½s 97 A	81	80	81
10 Ready 4½s 97B	81	81	81
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	70	70	70
6 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Richfield Oil 4s 52	104½	104½	104½
11 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	15¾	15¾	15¾
12 RI Ark&La 4½s 34	13¾	13½	13¾
1 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	6½	6½	6½
18 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	73	72¼	73
2 StLIM&S 4s R&G 33 ct	72½	72½	72½
3 StLSF 4s 50 A	34¾	34¾	34¾
3 St L S F 5s 50 B	15½	15⅜	15½
1 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	14¾	14¾	14¾
SA&A Pass 4s 43	16	15¾	16
47 StLSF 4s 78cl st	15½	15⅛	15¼
92 St L S F 4s 50 A	15¼	15	15¼
9 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
7 St L SW 5s 52	17	16¾	17
5 St L SW 1st 5s 90	19¾	19¼	19⅝
48 St L SW 1st 4s 89	74	73½	74
1 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	58¾	58¾	58¾
SA&A Pass 4s 43	97	97	97
47 Sea AL 6s 45 ct	7¾	7½	7¾
14 Sea AL 4s 50 st	14	13¾	14
4 Sea AL 4s 50 unst	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
5 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
15 Sea-AlFla 6s 35 Act	4¾	4½	4½
1 Shell Un 2½s 54	99¼	99¼	99¼
10 So Bell T&T 3s 79	108½	108½	108½
17 Sou Pac 4½s

Roosevelt Leads Tributes To Justice Louis Brandeis

Continued from Page 1

Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard, Joseph Choate, Mr. Taft, and other staid representatives of orthodoxy complained that he lacked the judicial temperament.

Before the storm was over and he was confirmed, June 1, 1916, at 59 years, by a Senate vote of 47 to 22 (27 Senators not voting) he was attacked by baser elements on the racial ground that he was a Jew. But President Wilson held his ground and Mr. Brandeis became the first Jew ever to sit on the Supreme Court. He wrote:

"I nominated Mr. Brandeis for the Supreme Court because it was and is my deliberate judgment that, of all the men now at the bar, whom it has been my privilege to observe, test and know, he is exceptionally qualified. I cannot speak too highly of his impartial, impersonal, orderly and constructive mind, his rare analytical powers, his deep human sympathy, his profound acquaintance with the historical roots of our institutions and insight into their spirit. . . ."

When Mr. Taft was himself later named Chief Justice of the United States he made no secret of his contrition and changed belief in Justice Brandeis' character. On Nov. 13, 1931, when the Justice was 75, President Hoover sent him a message commenting "on a heart and mind which have made the Nation your debtor." And on Feb. 13, 1939, when the tall, stooped figure with its dazzling halo of white hair finally walked out of the marble courtroom after 23 years of service to return to the simple little study of his private apartment, President Roosevelt expressed the feeling of America in writing:

"The country has needed you through all these years, and I hope you will realize, as all your old friends do, how unanimous the Nation has been in its gratitude to you."

Saw Objectives Realized

The New Deal had reason to be grateful to the retiring Justice, and Mr. Brandeis, on his part, found in the long-delayed social legislation of President Roosevelt many of the objectives for which he had striven in a seemingly hopeless minority in the years before he came to the Court. He disapproved of the constitutional basis of the New Deal's NRA, and agreed with other Justices in holding it invalid, but while the majority was throwing out New Deal measure after measure in the first term, Justice Brandeis sided with the Administration on 10 out of 16 of the major measures, including practically all of the social legislation.

Justice Brandeis' own approach to the law is elucidated by contrasting it with that of Justice Holmes, his colleague, with whom he frequently found himself in ultimate agreement after approaching their goal by different but converging legal paths. Justice Holmes was the philosopher, the New England aristocrat imbued with noblesse oblige and English constitutional liberalism; Justice Brandeis was the economist, the present-day sociologist, who built up his case by an infinite mosaic of gritty facts.

Justice Holmes poked fun at the "ragbag of details." Justice Brandeis thought his friend should study statistics. They were different in method and attitude—and they arrived at the same end. Brandeis got there by a study of graphs and curves, hours and working conditions; Holmes from a study of Plato.

Their common ground was a basic humanitarianism, a passionate belief in the rights of the individual and the faith that the Constitution was made for man, not man for the Constitution. Their common liberalism in the days when strict interpretation was the rule of the Court brought the famous phrase "Holmes & Brandeis dissenting."

Studied Social Conditions

In the days of his law practice and always thereafter, Justice Brandeis was in manner dispassionate, urbanely serene, cool, comprehensive and efficient; and yet, said a wondering newspaper writer on the Justice's seventy-fifth birthday, "packing a wallop in either fist."

Long afterward Mr. Brandeis explained what may have been a turning point in his life, the emotional effect of the great Homestead steel strike of 1892. Then as now, most newspapers assailed the strikers. They lost. But in the influence of the struggle and in the broader understanding of social conditions which it brought to the brilliant 36-year-old lawyer, it had a profound effect years later.

The Justice was born Nov. 13, 1856 at Louisville, Ky., of well-to-do Jewish parents who had migrated to America after the abortive liberal uprising in Bohemia in 1848. He was educated at the University of Louisville, sent to Dresden and then, the family income being wiped out in a panic, worked his way through the Harvard Law School where he graduated in 1877.

After practicing a year in Louisville he returned to Boston where he set up a law firm and practiced until he moved to Washington. In 1891 he married Miss Alice Goldmark Beginning as counsel for large corporations and big business he ultimately elected to fight for the little man and the masses.

The achievement to which Justice Brandies frequently referred as the accomplishment of which he was most proud was the establishment of a system of savings bank life insurance in Massachusetts, recently copied in New York and now under consideration for adoption in other states. This system has successfully operated down to the present, and under it insurance rates are materially reduced while many of the alleged evils of "poor man's insurance" in private companies are avoided.

Justice Brandeis was deeply interested in this subject to the end and followed the course of the recent insurance hearings of the Temporary National Economic Committee with careful interest, though making no public comment upon them.

A correspondent who was summoned to his bare little office, in his home, in connection with articles written on the insurance inquiry, was amazed to find his knowledge of the subject including a careful compilation of the newspaper clippings and editorials on the matter. Justice Brandeis at that time paid tribute to Gerhard A. Gesell, of the Security and Exchange Commission special counsel, who presented the Government's charges against the insurance companies.

The quiet home of the Brandeis' in Washington was a gathering place of advocates of worthy causes. Justice Holmes once observed to his secretary, "I'm afraid Brandeis has the crusading spirit. He talks like one of those upward-and-onward fellows." The New England Brahmin developed an abiding affection for the "crusader" who always remained an "upward-and-onward fellow."

Forum of Worthy Causes

Tea-time at the Brandeis home was in fact the gathering time of visiting reformers, reporters, earnest young students, sociologists and economists. The refreshments themselves were served as a sort of afternought.

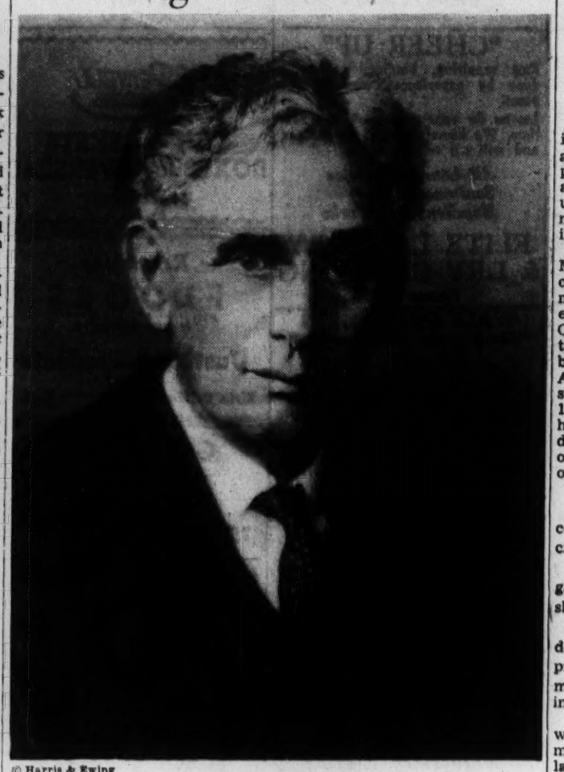
To the end the picturesquely striking Justice — most distinguished looking in many ways of the nine Court members, with his strong ascetic features, broad, sensitive mouth, high cheek bones, deep-sunk eyes and halo of hair —declined to comment publicly on any matters, even on the Zionist movement, in which he was deeply interested. But his influence was exerted in his private conversation, his counsel, guidance and inspiration offered to younger men who gathered about him at his home.

Mr. Justice Brandeis retained to the end his early sympathy for small business and independent enterprise, and his hostility to huge monopolies and trusts. He could not reconcile himself to the steady march of America to the integration of finance and industry. In the final years on the Supreme Court there were instances where he could not agree with the new school of liberalism which accepted such developments as inevitable.

In fact his long career fell into the characteristic cycle, first of expressing a minority view with his beloved colleague Oliver Wendell Holmes and others, then of finding himself at long last, strangely in the majority, and at length seeing, with no loss of security, a new group emerging, and passing him onward toward an unexpected rendezvous.

In any case Mr. Justice Brandeis left after him a new approach and attitude toward the law, consisting of the realistic, fact-studded brief, reading more like a sociologist's monograph than a legal citation to old statutes. This mingling of economic and legal affairs was his major contribution to the law, which is having a steadily increasing influence on contemporary law.

On High Bench 23 Years



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Louis D. Brandeis
Retired Supreme Court Justice who has passed on.

President Seeks Soviet Guarantee on Religion

Continued from Page 1

zovsky's reiteration of Article 124 of the Soviet Constitution will have to be forthcoming to convince the interested parties that religious freedom in Russia is really being re-established.

As far as Washington is concerned, Mr. Lozovsky was not, as a matter of fact, particularly tactful when he contended in an oral statement to foreign correspondents in Moscow that it was critics of President Roosevelt's policies who raised the issue of religious freedom when actually it was Mr. Roosevelt himself who first gave the matter prominence in his press conference remarks last week.

The Moscow dispatches to American newspapers observe that the fundamental Communist attitude toward religious worship has undergone no change but that some importance is attached to the fact that the Government now reaffirms the freedom of worship is officially recognized.

At least the subject has become topical in most of the Allied capitals and there is the possibility that something will come of it. Thus, for example, the Archbishop of Canterbury told his Diocesan Conference, it is reported from England, that he had detected signs of fuller religious tolerance in Russia in recent years. He said that he observed that some mistakes have been recognized and corrected.

Interpretation Not Shared

This interpretation of events is not shared either by the Rev. Dr. Edmund A. Walsh, Vice-President of Georgetown University or by Dean Luther A. Weigle of Yale University, President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Dr. Walsh declared that Mr. Lozovsky's statement was "tantamount to a scotching of President Roosevelt's hopes that true freedom of religion might be recognized in Russia."

He contended that it was a "hollow mockery" to pretend that religious freedom exists in Russia; he questioned—and this is the attitude about which the President is most concerned—whether the United States should under the circumstances even aid the Soviets, and concluded a carefully prepared statement with these words:

"It would have been a master stroke for Soviet Russia to have made at least a conciliatory gesture in her hours of need. But the stubborn and fanatical hatred characteristic of ideological Marxism has prevailed over decency and common sense.

"'We want your money,' Moscow replies in effect, 'we want your ships, we want your tanks and ammunition and we expect your blood if that be necessary. But we will not permit you to have a word to say respecting the freedoms for which you shall make these sacrifices.'

"There is only one voice left to be heard from now. There is much potential dynamite in the present situation, but there is still much confidence, too, that moral courage, strength and honesty will rise to meet the Soviet's unreasonable arrogance.

"The Commissars must be told, not in words alone, but by deeds, that freedom in Soviet Russia is as important to civilization as it is in England, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Holland, Luxembourg or any other democracy recently assaulted by the Nazi conquerors!"

Difference Cited

Dean Weigle marked the difference between religious freedom as provided in the Soviet Constitution and as understood in the United States.

"The Soviet Constitution does not guarantee the same freedom for religion that it guarantees for anti-religion," Dr. Weigle said.

"Article 124, to which the President referred, states that 'freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda are recognized for all citizens.' This means, then, that the right of propaganda is recognized for the forces that oppose religion but not for religion itself, which is robbed even of its proper means of defense."

Dr. Weigle emphasized, however, religious freedom as known in America included not only freedom of conscience and of private worship, but also at least these four rights: freedom of assembly for worship, freedom of organization for the maintenance and spread of religion, freedom of trying to persuade others to accept the faith and freedom of religious nurture and education for children.

The decrees of the Soviet Government, he declared, forbade the teaching of religion to those under the age of 18. Moreover, he concluded, the Government in its educational policy supported atheism as the accepted philosophy of the state, indicating there was freedom for attack on religion but no freedom for defense of religion.

Nazis Launch Offensive On Vast Front in Russia

Continued from Page 1

que said offensive operations by the Germans on the Eastern Front brought fresh successes yesterday and that the Russians had suffered heavy losses in an attempt to break through a German encirclement operation.

The report of offensive operations came within a few hours after semi-official sources began to speak of a vast new Nazi offensive developing in the East.

Dienst aus Deutschland, commentary close to the German Foreign Office, said the offensive was so vast as to be "similar to the opening of an entirely new campaign."

Dienst gave no hint, however, of the direction the drive was taking, and the High Command—in accordance with its policy of maintaining silence pending the achievement of definite objectives—kept its own counsel.

The regular communiqué from Hitler's headquarters yesterday merely repeated the stock phrase that "offensive operations in the East are making favorable progress" and indicated that sharp fighting was continuing for possession of the narrow Perekop Isthmus leading to the Crimean Peninsula.

The High Command made no mention of land operations on the Central Front, but told of a new success in the north, where German engineers were said to have seized the little Russian-held island of Abruka in a dash by boat from the recently captured island of Oesel off the Estonian coast.

Abruka, about 15 miles in circumference, lies some three miles south of Oesel at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga. The Soviet garrison was reported captured, but the number of prisoners was not given.

On the German-Finnish front in eastern Karelia, north of Leningrad, the High Command said without giving any details that the Finns were "continuing their operations successfully."

The German Air Force was reported officially to have struck heavy new blows at Russian arms factories in attacks launched Saturday night against Moscow, Leningrad, and Kharkov, industrial center of the rich Donets Basin.

'Chutists Take Toll

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—Russian parachutists and terrorists are operating behind Rumanian lines and have done 300,000,000 lei (about $3,000,000) damage to the Ploesti oil fields, the Rome radio said, quoting a Rumanian communiqué.

The radiocast, heard here by CBS, said more than 90 per cent of the Soviet parachutists and terrorists had been rounded up, but that those remaining at large continued isolated activities.

Co-ordination of Radio For Defense Is Planned

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—A plan for closer co-ordination on national defense by 239 radio stations comprising the two national broadcasting company networks was proposed yesterday by Niles Trammell, NBC President.

Mr. Trammell recommended two planning and advisory committees which would provide stations with constant advice on local broadcasting conditions in all situations.

Honors Proposed For Mrs. Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (AP)—National leaders of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor will join Nov. 9 to honor Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt for her work in behalf of the underprivileged.

ORT, a world-wide group which is sponsoring the dinner, reported today that Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, and William Green, A. F. L. head, probably would be the principal speakers.

ORT, its letters standing for organization, rehabilitation and training, is doing extensive work among war victims and will use proceeds of the program to further its program.

The decision to honor the President's wife was approved at a conference of more than 150 representatives of A. F. L. and C. I. O. unions.

'Closed Shop' Praised And Hit in Study

Continued from Page 1

in notable instances labor-management relations have been improved through the closed shop and that at the same time trade union officials have used it as a means to personal power and domination.

The National Defense Labor Mediation Board is due to begin consideration this week of the demand by the United Mine Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations for a closed shop in the "captive" coal mines owned by steel corporations in six States. A truce between the union and the steel companies will expire on Oct. 19 and unless the closed shop issue has been settled by then serious difficulties will threaten a number of industries engaged in defense output.

Main Findings

The main findings of fact and conclusions advanced in the Council's closed-shop report are that:

1. Approximately 3,000,000 organized workers are under closed shop contracts.

2. Closed shop conditions are dominant in the coal, clothing, printing, building trades, brewery, motion picture, metal, and glass industries.

3. As a result of antipathy toward the C. I. O. because of Communist influence in its unions, a large number of companies long opposed to the closed shop have accepted it under American Federation of Labor contracts.

4. Opposition to the closed shop has been expressed principally by employer organizations rather than by individual employers.

5. Labor relations are considerably smoother as a result of the closed shop.

6. Trade unions have demonstrated genuine responsibility under closed shop contracts and have contributed substantially to the improvement of production.

7. The closed shop will probably be the rule rather than the exception within the next decade.

Labor abuses of the closed shop are sharply criticized. The report is especially condemnatory of trade union officials who use the closed shop as a means of entrenching themselves in positions of personal power, developing "labor monopolies," restricting union membership, imposing unjustified assessments, suspending or expelling union members who protest, and threatening employers. In concluding its examination of these evils, the report says:

"There have been and still are some flagrant and infamous offenses against freedom of opportunity committed by labor czars and racketeers who use the device of the closed shop as a means to selfish ends. However, their power does not come from the closed shop but from the gangster methods—conspiracy, collusion, graft, threats, and violence—used by irresponsible employees and employers."

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

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21 DUBUQUE STREET

Hamilton Watches—Order Now!
If you are planning on having a new Hamilton Watch, or giving one, order now as deliveries are slow and we want to save you a needless disappointment later
N. GUY RUITER
922 ELM STREET

A Bendix Does It All *AUTOMATICALLY*
Fills with water, soaks, washes, rinses three times, damp dries and shuts off—All you do is press the button and add soap.
G. F. ST. LAWRENCE & SON
Electrical Contractors
71 HANOVER STREET

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

SPLENDID TOPCOATS $22.50 to $58.00
FLOYD'S
10% DISCOUNT on all
Personal Christmas Cards Bought Before Nov. 10
THE BOOK NOOK
9 Stark Street

NASHUA

Prospect Service Station
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
M. E. Jewett, Prop. 26 Main St. Ph. 3980
A Harvest of Fresh Vegetables
Meat to Serve or Meat to Cook, We Have It
MOORE'S MARKET
WE DELIVER PHONE 2800

PORTSMOUTH

The Brown Jewelry Co.
12 Market Square Portsmouth, N. H.

Consolidation Coal Co.
Distributors of
"Consolidation clean coal and New England coke"
35 Pleasant St. Tel. Portsmouth 90

WHITE & HODGDON
20 CONGRESS STREET
Tel. 123-124
Quality Foods at Fair Prices
Rhode Island

NEWPORT

WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

PAWTUCKET

Tire and Battery Service
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
Tel. Perry 6789 440 Dexter Street

PROVIDENCE

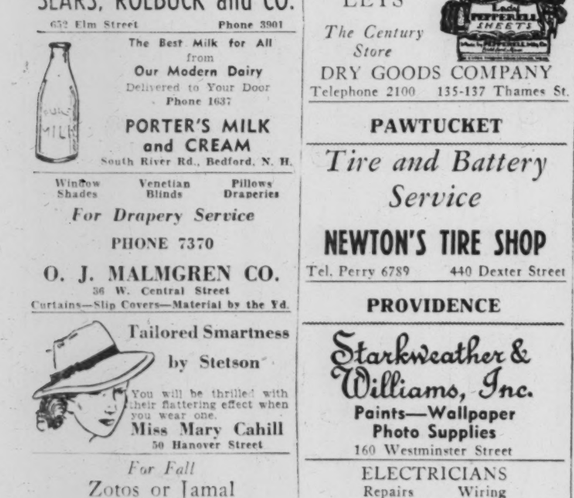
Starkweather & Williams, Inc.
Paints—Wallpaper
Photo Supplies
160 Westminster Street

ELECTRICIANS
Repairs Wiring
RADIO
Sales Service
MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.
24 North Main St. Tel. DExter 1166

HOPE MARKET
The Personalized Service Store
17 So. Angell St. Tel. PL 1660-1661

SPENCER CORSETS
Individually Designed
EVA YOUNG
3 Graysonia Drive
Edgewood, R. I. Ho 4565

THE SHUTTLE SHOP
288 THAYER STREET
Extends a cordial welcome to all.
New fall merchandise now on display
Imported yarns and tweeds


Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610 10 to 12 noon daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BOOKS REVIEWED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are available at regular prices at THE BOOK SHOP.
Try our quick service
5 Grosvenor Building
The Book Shop

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Ford | Herby's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
Store your valuable furs and other winter garments in our modern cold storage vault
Alex. 0060 Ivy 13000
Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Make Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

ALEXANDRIA
Cleaners & Shoe Repairers
AGENCY *Palace Laundry*
711 King Street Phone ALex 2336
Delivery Service

GORE'S ESSO STATION
501 S. WASHINGTON STREET
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Tel. Alex 3278 for Road Service

LYNCHBURG

NORFOLK AVE. DAIRY
Grade A Pasteurized and Raw Milk
TELEPHONE 1080
FRESH PURE

Bibee's
Lynchburg's Own Chain
visit our
NEW SUPER STORES
Meats — Fruits — Vegetables

McGEHEE'S
LYNCHBURG'S LEADING HOME FURNISHING STORE
Good Furniture Reasonably Priced
CONVENIENT TERMS

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

RIVERMONT
Cleaners Dyers
Reliable, Careful Work Done
Try Us
Phone 200 220 Rivermont Ave.

MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
For
FINE FURS

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
For high-grade, exclusive shoe styles—Coleman leads
The most economical shoe is a good shoe
COLEMAN'S
LYNCHBURG

Newest, Smartest
CAROLYN EXCLUSIVES
sold in Lynchburg by
D. Moses & Co.

Terrell E. Moseley
Automatic Heat
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
2210 Bedford Avenue, Lynchburg
Phone 802

GIFTS OF JEWELRY
are most acceptable
PHILLIPS BROS.
906 Main Street Lynchburg

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
2912 Washington Avenue

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS (Continued)

SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Ave. and 35th St.
KAMO COAL and FUEL OIL
NEW, Fall NATURALIZER SHOES $6.75
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212, 9-10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our Thirty-Eighth Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Outfitters to Military Officers
Granby Street and Tazewell

W. G. SWARTZ CO.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
Fall Fashions, at their best, are to be seen in our Fashion Salons. Fur Coats, Furred Cloth Coats and plain tailored Coats . . . Dresses, Millinery and Accessories

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

Fall Fashion Parade
Starts at
RICE'S
Fashion Corner
Where Freemason Crosses Granby

RICHMOND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-3776, 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
BELMONT AND CARY 4-9824
HARRISON AND MAIN 5-6261
618 N. LOMBARDY 4-7611
2317 CHAMBERLAYNE AVE. 5-2857

ROANOKE

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 317 1st Street, S. E.

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
Stationers, Office Outfitters
Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
Dial 6241

ROANOKE'S MOST MODERN DAIRY
LABORATORY CONTROL FOR YOUR PROTECTION
DIAL 5501

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
Other stores located in Wheeling, W. Va., Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio

New 1941 Complete Line
ZENITH RADIO
On Display at
McKEE'S INC.
10 Capitol Street Phone 24-151

Market Basket Super Stores
620 Va. St. E. Phone 31-721
509 Washington St. E. Phone 24-221
FREE DELIVERY

SANDWICH HOLSUM BREAD
Makes all food taste better Rich with milk
1325 WASHINGTON E.

The RADFORD PAINT CO.
Wallpaper
Paints • Oils • Varnishes
114 Washington St. W. Phone 23-159

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON (Continued)

"CHEER UP"
Rug repairing, binding, refringing done by experienced men at our plant.
Let us do your rug work the next time. We know you will be satisfied and will tell your neighbor.
All Laundry Service
Sanitone Cleaning
Excellent Dye Works
ELITE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING
Phone 21-125

WALK-OVER SHOES
"Fitted by men who know how"
Palmer's
228 CAPITOL STREET

Margo Orange & Nut Shop
We process our own nuts daily
Fresh Iced Orange Juice
702 Lee Street Phone 29-417

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
We feature Gabrieleen with Adepsol Permanent Waving
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151 Ex. 13

L. B. M. MAYTAG CO.
Authorized Maytag Dealers
All the newest models in Maytags, Norge Refrigerators and Ranges
185 Summers St. Phone 37-933

MORGANTOWN

Quality Furniture
LOVING FURNITURE CO.
Phone 7821 Morgantown, W. Va.
219-21 Walnut St.

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store
Hardware for Every Purpose
"Don't Say You Can't Find It Till You've Tried Us"
BUSY SINCE 1894—PHONE 33
H. C. Baker Hardware Co.

THOMAS CLEANERS, Inc.
Dependable Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant Street

WHEELING

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
WHEELING, W. VA.
Other stores located in Charleston, W. Va., Cincinnati and Cleveland, Ohio

JOHN O. TUCKER
1140 Chapline Street
Insurance
Life and General
WHEELING, W. VA.

Patronized Constantly for over 50 years
LAUPP, Florist
WHEELING'S FLOWER SHOP
Phone 32 1109-1111 Chapline Street

Christmas Cards
Headquarters for Tony Wons Cards
THE OWL PRINT SHOP
Phone 3868 917 Market St.
WHEELING, W. VA.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAVE YOU TRIED Jackson's THORO-BAKE BREAD?
• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited
"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

Robinson's
Hamilton's Friendly Department Store
Remains open all day Saturday to 5 p. m. for your shopping convenience
DIAL 7-4411

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

R. & POWELL GROCER
GIFT BASKETS BOXES for OVERSEAS
Phone 2-2411

Refinishing
FLOORS
is our specialty
Dustbane Products
Limited
Birks Building 2-5751

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 5-1833

HARVEY H. HYDE
Blue Ribbon Meat Markets
Quality and Service
610 SOMERSET ST. 8-0097
831 BANK ST. 5-1478

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

GIBSON'S TAXI AND GARAGE
Washing—Repairs
Battery Service
225 Albert Street 2-2468

THRIFTY and DAMP WASH
ECONOMY—20 Pieces for $1.00
All Ironed De Luxe Service
Special Bachelor Service
HOUSEHOLD LAUNDRY LIMITED
Telephone 8-3400

Dial 2-5874
FRANK JARMAN LTD.
F. W. MILLS, MGR. 304 BANK STREET - OTTAWA
Fine art dealers for nearly half a century
English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
243 Bank Street

The Evening Citizen
welcomes support from Ottawa readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

ORCHID SHOES
famous footwear for women at Ottawa's Smart Store
Murphy-Gamble
LIMITED

TORONTO

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

BAIN BROTHERS
Paints and Wallpaper Store
GLIDDEN'S PAINT
EMPIRE WALLPAPER
1096 Danforth Ave. Gerrard 3888

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

GOOD SHOES for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
97 STORES IN CANADA
TORONTO

R. S. PETERSON
Groceries, Fruits Provisions
99 SPENCER AVE. at KING ST. W.
Phone Lakeside 0686

Ellen Bradley's
Grill
7 ADELAIDE STREET E.
(Near Yonge)
Good Food—Well Cooked—Nicely Served
When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Hargreave 3577. Hours: 9:30 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Carzill

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

R. D. Stanley LIMITED
CLEANERS & DYERS FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE
HU 6500 KE 8513
Be Another Customer With Stanley Confidence

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167
For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki 6590

DRESSES, COATS and GOWNS
Lourden Taylor
2516 Yonge St. Toronto 446 Eglinton Ave. W.

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3355 TORONTO LA. 3978
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE, INSURANCE

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
185 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food, Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME 3566-7-8-9

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

SERVING TORONTO SINCE 1868
A FUEL FOR EVERY PURPOSE
ONGER COAL
CONGER LEHIGH COAL CO. LTD.
350 BAY STREET Elgin 3201 Day or Night

REVITALIZED
This remarkable dry cleaning process brings new life to fabrics and revives colors to unbelievable freshness. Let us take care of your next dry cleaning order.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS
"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

Booth Bros. Reg'd.
ELECTRICIANS
Washers, Radios Vacuum Cleaners and All Electrical Appliances
REPAIRS to all makes Washing Machines and Radios
5774 Sherbrooke St., West EL. 2370-2379

QUALITY IN EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries, Ltd.
WI. 5121

THOS. V. BELL, Ltd.
Stationers Printers
BOOK BINDERS
Custom Forms, Codes, etc.
249-255 Notre Dame W HA. 9231

HAYES GARAGE
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
1179 Drummond Street
Tel. MArquette 6926
Res. ELwood 2284

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1½ a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Cazton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9692.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London are assured prompt delivery in the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests; comfortable, quiet, 30 Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING and REALLY SMART HATS
You can have your own materials made up if preferred in the smartest possible way. Also renovations at MRS. PEMBERTON, 22 Chesford Street, London, W. 11. Welbeck 4834.
"SILVESTRA"—Coats and Gowns; good wool own material made up, 47a, Marloes Rd. Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3054.

DUPLICATING

BALANCE sheets, reports; prompt, accurate service. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 85 King William Street, London, E. C. 4. MAN 3629.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street convenient to two Christian Science churches; quiet, spacious unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering services, air raid shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the company's architects containing 3-6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms; ample domestic offices; rentals £215 £615 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties Limited. Apply District Office, 3 Oakwood Court, London W 14. Telephone Western 6181.

SEE NEXT PAGE

European Local Classified

(Continued)

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS—PUTNEY 6392. Plumbers, Domestic Sanitary Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators. 57 Schubert Road, London, S. W. 15

INFORMATION WANTED

MR. HERVEY BATHURST'S PUPILS ASSOCIATION

A number of letters sent to the last notified address of members of the above Association have been returned undelivered owing to enemy action or other cause. Would those who have not received notices this year please send present addresses to the Hon. Secretary of the Association, 406, Victoria House, Southampton Row, London, W. C. 1.

INSURANCE

All kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc. F. R. GARNETT 61, St. Leonard's Court, East Sheen London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

LAUNDRIES

LET THE LAUNDRY brighten and lighten your black-out by sending all your soiled linen to us, silks and woollies special attention, small repairs free of charge. THE ROYALE FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Road, Acton, London, W. 3

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17, Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines)

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE. Quiet, sunny rooms. Single or double. (Hot and cold). 136, Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 4925.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, HAMPSTEAD, 124, Greencroft Gardens, N. W. 6. Furnished divan rooms; B. and C.; meals optional; restful and homelike; quiet house; board residence from 2 to 3 gns.; single night visitors catered for. Eccles. Tel. MAI. 2634.

LONDON, S. W., PUTNEY, 6 Amersham Rd.—Attractive residential rooms; quiet atmosphere; meals by arrangement; nice locality. Putney 1239.

LONDON, EARLS COURT, 17 Brinkham Gardens, S. W. 5—Comfortable Divan Rooms with breakfast; lounge and garden; buses, tube and shops; nightly 6/6; double 11/-; weekly permanent from 24/6; double from 80/-. FLA. 6059. Miss V. Dorothy Mason.

TAILORING

AYERST & DALE. Naval, Military and Civil TAILORS. Uniforms a Speciality. 9/10 Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent Street, London, W. 1. Gerrard 5187

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy your Lunch or Tea at: • THE MONTROSE • 42, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1. Catering for Parties. Temple Bar 7205

England

LONDON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Whitehall 9091 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily except Sunday Saturday 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of Charles H. Baber LTD. *for*

SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING

No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort

302-8 Regent Street, W. 1 Near Queens Hall. Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate.

When in WESTMINSTER Visit the GUERNSEY CAKE SHOP LUNCHES · TEAS · HOME MADE CAKES 36 Palmer St., S.W.1.

TOM HILL 28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1 *makers of* FINE QUALITY LEATHER GOODS HIGH GRADE LUGGAGE SLO. 8969 EST. 1870

Every Type of INSURANCES EFFECTED House, contents, cars, life, etc. Before renewing please apply to G. H. OVERALL *Insurance Broker* 48, Harborough Rd., S. W. 16 Streatham 6883

BUILDER DECORATOR CONTRACTOR F. WHITTLESEA 1 and 2 Dacre Chambers Strutton Ground, S. W. 1 ABBey 2826

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (HIGHGATE) LTD. Highgate Village, N.6 MOUNTVIEW 1874 Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Hornsey and Wood Green Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS

8 Station Parade Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4186

169 High Road Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184

26 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

Warne's Ltd Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters 128, George Lane and 122 High Road. Also at Leyton, Loughton, Chingford, Bromley, Kent, Upminster

LONDON S. E.—Lewisham

PEAK of PIANO PERFECTION *Reached and Maintained by* ROBERT MORLEY & CO. LTD. of LEWISHAM and BROMLEY Phone LEE Gn. 5444 Phone KAVensbourne 4667 Beautifully illustrated folders and complete Price Lists NOW ready—Free. OR BETTER STILL FOR YOU AND US—CALL *Factory always open for inspection*

ENGLAND

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed Valuations for All Purposes SHIPPING Days STORING Modern Home Furnishers WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27 Phone: GIPsy Hill 1155

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes

T. JONES & CO. (John Keall Ltd.) Toilet Goods and Photographic Supplies 5, Putney Hill, S. W. 15 Phone Putney 4748 68 West Hill, S. W. 18 Phone Putney 0073 91 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18 Phone Battersea 5177 106 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18 Phone Putney 1160 257 Wimbledon Park Road, S. W. 18 Phone Putney 2348

LONDON W.—Chiswick

Building *and* Decorating ARTHUR KNAPP 23 Grove Park Terrace, W. 4. Telephone Chiswick 1160

Ireland

BELFAST

SPACKMAN Boys', Youths' and Men's Clothier and Merchant Tailor 109, High Street *Established a Century*

For Fresh Flowers, Fruit, Plants, Landscape Gardening and Gardening Advice *Go to* JAMES HAMILTON BELFAST NURSERIES Malone Road Phone 66733

For Beautiful Work *Try* Devonshire Laundry Ltd. Ravenhill Avenue, Belfast Phones 57448 and 57449 *"The Laundry of Repute"*

STORMONTH'S STORES Ltd. 43-45, ANN STREET City Specialists in all dried and canned fruits. The highest class of groceries, provisions, confectionery and fresh fruit always in stock. We stock Jacob's Biscuits, Carsons Chocolates, Lushus Table Jellies, Heinz and Creamola Food Products. Price lists upon application. Daily deliveries to all parts of the City and District. Phone 22241—2 lines

James 19-27, Lombard Street, Belfast HIGH-GRADE CLOTHES READY-TO-WEAR—FOR BOYS, YOUTHS AND MEN HAND TAILORING FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

80 YEARS' REPUTATION For Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Bedding, Napery, General Ironmongery, etc. The Furnishing House of ROBERT WATSON & CO. LTD. 90-92-94 Donegal Street, Belfast

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Daily Features Page

Did You Ever Wonder

How an Automobile Can Run on Charcoal?

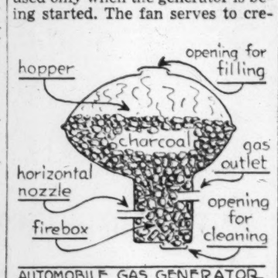
R. W. W., of Highland Park, Mich., writes suggesting an article on the substitution of charcoal for gasoline in the operation of an automobile.

In Sweden, Australia, England, and other countries where gasoline is scarce and hard to obtain, a gas obtained by burning charcoal is used as fuel in automobiles.

For passenger cars, the gas-generating equipment is carried on a small one-wheel trailer. When the generator is in operation air is drawn into the fire zone at high velocity through a horizontal nozzle. Inside the combustion area, the oxygen of the air combines with the carbon of the charcoal to form carbon monoxide, the chief constituent of the generated gas.

The gas is cooled and passed through a primary and a secondary cleaner. It is then conducted to the engine of the car through a flexible hose. There is a screen in the hose which tends to clog up if anything goes wrong with the cleaners in the generating equipment. The clogging of the screen slows the car down, providing the driver with a warning that something's amiss.

The gas enters the engine through a mixing valve which controls the air supply. There also is an electrically operated fan, just ahead of the mixing valve, which is used only when the generator is being started. The fan serves to create a draft and to pump gas to the engine.



AUTOMOBILE GAS GENERATOR

All parts necessary to the operation of the automobile on gasoline fuel, however, are left intact, with the result that a switch back to gasoline, or "petrol," requires only the opening of a petcock in the gasoline line at the carburetor.

If a person in a beleaguered country is fortunate enough to come into the possession of a few gallons (or liters) of gasoline he may, if he wishes, eliminate the 3 or 4 minute starting wait by using first his precious gasoline and then changing over to charcoal gas while bowling along the highway, simply by moving a lever on the dashboard.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Barros, Tobias (tô-bē′-äs băr′-rōs) — Chilean Ambassador to Germany.

Hassani, Sheikh Tajeddine al (shĭk tä′-jŏŏd-dēn′ ăl-hä-sā-nē′)—Named first President of the new Syrian Republic.

Kawabe, Lieut. Gen. Torashiro (tō-rä-shē-rō kä-wä-bē—even accent)—Chief of Staff of the new Japanese national defense headquarters.

Kobayashi, Admiral Seizo (sä-zō kō-bä-yä-shē — even accent)—Governor-General of Formosa.

Nihro, Katsumi (kä-tsōō-mē nē-rō—even accent) — Japanese Consul General to the Philippines.

Petrillo, James C. (pē-trĭl′-ō) — President of the American Federation of Musicians.

Petrucci, Luigi (lwē′-jē pā-trōō′-chē)—Italian Minister to Iran.

Sohelly, Ali (ä′-lē sō-hä′-lē)—Foreign Minister of Iran.

von Runstedt, Field Marshal Gen. Gerd (gĕrt fŏn rōōn′-shtĕt)—German general active in the Russian campaign.

von Stuelpnagel, Gen. Heinrich (hīn′-rĭk fŏn shtülp′-nä-gĕl)—Nazi Military Administrator in Paris.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Brazzaville (brä′-zä′-vēl′)—General de Gaulle's capital in French Equatorial Africa.

Donets (dō-nyĕts′) — River of Russia.

Kharkov (kär′-kŏf) — Russian city, gateway to the Donets River basin.

Sevastopol (sē-väs′-tō-pōl) —Soviet naval arsenal in Crimea on the Black Sea.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofà; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

Can You Identify Them?

Wide World Photos

Son of an obscure Iowa miner. He has been called everything from communist, dictator, egotist to most able labor representative in America. His daughter is also a labor leader. His middle name is Llewellyn.

Overcame many physical handicaps to become a fair orator, good golfer, excellent tennis player, swimmer, and horseman. He was a sailor in the first World War and later a good pilot.

Quiet and studious, tagged a social reformer, he is considered an authority on agricultural economics. His corn-crossing experiments won him prizes for highest yielding corn in Iowa tests.

(The correct identities are listed elsewhere on this page)

Daily Anecdote

The Call Never Made

The President of Princeton (as he was then) carried a letter of introduction to a foreign savant and went to his house to present it. Mr. Wilson's courage failed and he passed and repassed the house several times, and finally paused before it, but with trepidation so great that he could not ring the bell; the call was never made. It was not an exceptional case. "This," Mr. Wilson is quoted as saying reflectively, "is why I know so few of the people I should like to have known."

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *is my shepherd; I shall not want.* —Ps. 23:1.

In Lighter Vein

Thinking Out Loud

There are several good ways to achieve failure, but never taking a chance is the most successful.

It takes a long time to feather a nest on a wild goose chase.

Folks who say politicians are "cheap" aren't taxpayers.—Rays of Sunshine.

One for the Quiz Kids

A good example of one of those questions grasped out of thin air by the family's young hopeful and then tossed at an unsuspecting parent is the following:

"Dad, why do you wind up a business when you want it to stop?"

In Any Case—Look!

Mountain Guide: "Be careful not to fall here, it's dangerous. But if you do fall remember to look to the left; you get a wonderful view."—Trade Winds.

The Amusing Things We Say

To Proclaim From the Housetops

Originally the expression was to "proclaim on the housetops," and referred to an ancient Jewish custom. A Dr. Jahn explained this custom of the ancient Jews when he remarked that they "ascended their roofs to announce anything to the multitude, to pray to God, and to perform sacrifices." Therefore when anyone makes something known to everybody, he is now said to have proclaimed it from the housetops.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Circus Honesty

Los Angeles

Although that great American institution, the three-ring circus, has the reputation of supplying the setting for a "touch and go" attitude toward the public, this indictment is not necessarily true, as was recently proved during the local run of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus.

Mr. and Mrs. T—— decided that they would attend the circus. Mr. T—— stepped up and purchased the general admission tickets, giving the ticket seller what he thought was a one-dollar bill, plus the tax, and walked away quickly through the crowd. But instead of a one-dollar bill he had given the ticket man a twenty-dollar note. Sometime later on purchasing some refreshments he discovered the loss but dismissed it with the thought that a twenty-dollar bill would be rather difficult to find in a circus tent.

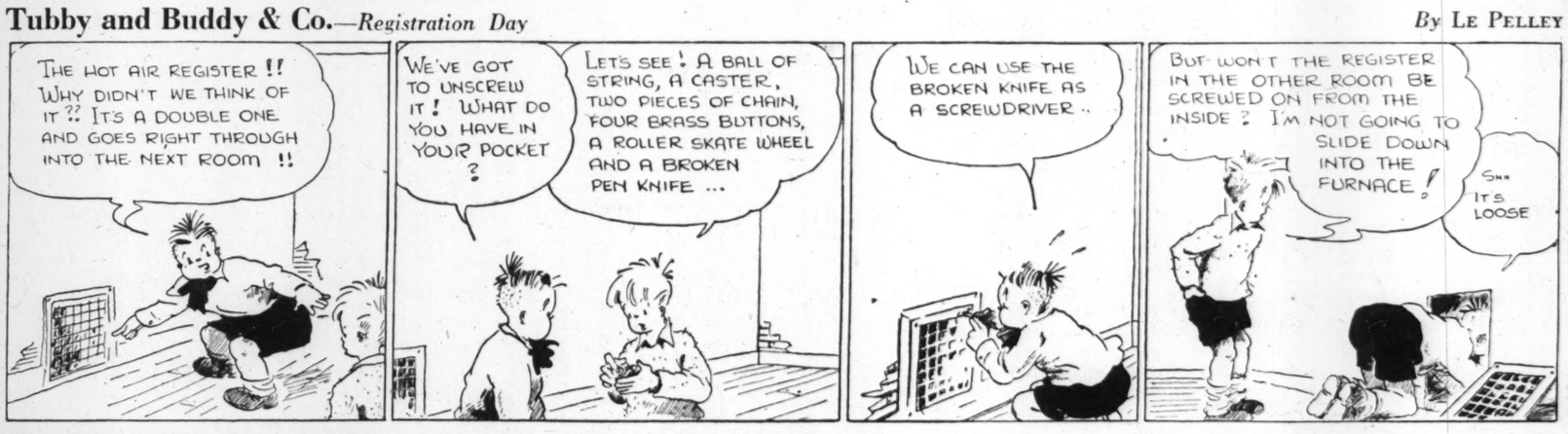
However, a few minutes before the performance was over a man was noticed making his way slowly up their aisle and looking the crowd over very carefully. He motioned Mr. T—— that he wished to speak to him a moment. He inquired if he had missed any money. The reply of course was in the affirmative, Mr. T—— explaining that something had happened to a twenty-dollar bill which he had on leaving home. The ticket man then related that he had spent the entire afternoon looking for him in that crowd of several thousand people. Two or three others had been located whose description answered closely to the hasty impression he had been able to obtain of the man who handed him the bill but as they had missed no money he had kept at it until then, close to the end of the performance, he was convinced he had found the right one. It was with apparent genuine satisfaction that the ticket man handed Mr. T—— his $19 change.

Correct Identities

Left to right: John L. Lewis, King George VI of England, Henry A. Wallace.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Registration Day*

By LE PELLEY


THE HOT AIR REGISTER !! WHY DIDN'T WE THINK OF IT ?? IT'S A DOUBLE ONE AND GOES RIGHT THROUGH INTO THE NEXT ROOM !!
WE'VE GOT TO UNSCREW IT ! WHAT DO YOU HAVE IN YOUR POCKET ?
LET'S SEE ! A BALL OF STRING, A CASTER, TWO PIECES OF CHAIN, FOUR BRASS BUTTONS, A ROLLER SKATE WHEEL AND A BROKEN PEN KNIFE ...
WE CAN USE THE BROKEN KNIFE AS A SCREWDRIVER ..
BUT WON'T THE REGISTER IN THE OTHER ROOM BE SCREWED ON FROM THE INSIDE ? I'M NOT GOING TO SLIDE DOWN INTO THE FURNACE !
SHH IT'S LOOSE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Yes Sir-e-e, a Little Tail Wagging Helps a Lot!*

By RODGERS

I guess Sponge did tell her friend a thing or two yesterday for he was as polite as pie this A.M.
"Phew! That's a relief!" I thought—.
It would have been too bad to have one unfriendly cat stir up our whole neighborhood!
And yet that's what almost happened!
Rodger
It just goes to show how much trouble can be avoided by a smile or a little friendly tail-wagging now and then.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Momentarily Diverted*

By THE HAGERS

"THIS HIGH SCHOOL PAPER TAKES ME BACK. HERE'S YOU, JOE, TURNING OUT FOR TRACK."
"THAT GLEE CLUB TOUR WE TOOK ONE SPRING. DUCKS PAID," SIGHED JOE, "TO HEAR US SING."
I QUACKED, "AND HERE'S YOUR PHONOGRAPH. THIS RECORD ALWAYS MADE ME LAUGH."
AUNT JAYNE CALLED OUT "WHAT'S ALL THAT NOISE? HAVE YOU THE ATTIC CLEANED YET, BOYS?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Get This Over With"

The choice before Americans becomes clearer day by day. They have decided that no firm peace is possible until Hitlerism is destroyed. Morally and industrially they have enlisted to help destroy it. The big remaining question is, Fast or slow? William Knudsen put it to Americans plainly at the Fight for Freedom rally in New York when he said that it is a choice of continuing at the present rate of defense production on the chance that years from now "we finally will so outrank the Nazis that they will not be able to go on any longer" or of piling on "every ounce of steam to get this thing over with."

The Director General of the OPM realizes better perhaps than anyone except the men in the front line who are waiting for weapons or fighting with inferior ones, how much of a start the Nazis had and how slowly their opponents are catching up. As Mr. Knudsen said, today wars "are won in the shop." After all the talk and all the appropriations—even after all the work on defense—the Nazis and their slaves and satellites are still winning this one, winning it in the shop.

The Germans geared their economy to war several years ago. Some statistics show that if present increases are sustained American and British war production will match Axis output in another year. John D. Biggers, United States Lend-Lease Director in London, said the other day that by 1943 the democracies would go ahead in production. And every week the Russians are losing great quantities of war materials and the means of production—largely because they lack planes, tanks, guns equal to the Nazis'.

Mechanized war should be "right down America's alley," as Mr. Biggers said. The United States potentially has more industrial power than all of Europe. Once it really becomes serious about making the machines to stop the Nazis, the world will see something new in production. But so far America has been only half-hearted. It has produced pleasure cars—more than ever before in its history—rather than tanks in any quantity. It is still on a 40-hour week, while the Germans work 60 to 80 and the British nearly as much. America is devoting only about 20 per cent of national income to the war effort, while in Germany and Britain the figure is from 50 to 60 per cent. American military production is still less than Britain's.

Whether Americans wish to stay out or go in, most of them today realize that the best hope of peace is in destroying Hitlerism. Work will do that. Work will win. Whether victory will come soon or late depends vitally on whether America really goes to work.

Election in Cambridge

It is unfortunate that, on the very eve of the city's advancing from what has been one of the more sordid examples of municipal government in the United States to a new position fraught with hope, certain elements in Cambridge's political picture should still strive to debauch a reasonable installation of the new Plan E form of government.

This form was adopted by a majority of Cambridge voters a year ago, even as the first wisps of scandal were rising to hint of the deeper burning fires to be uncovered in the removal of Mayor John W. Lyons. Plan E can give Cambridge better government. But it has to be treated fairly.

This means that the election by proportional representation must be honestly and efficiently conducted. These P.R. elections require expert guidance. Since Cambridge has nobody with previous experience in P.R. counts, the logical course open to the Election Commission is to employ, for the first election or two, a competent Director of the Count—a man who has had experience in Cincinnati, New York, or another city having P.R. elections.

This needs to be done at once. There are many arrangements that have to be made, equipment to procure and other details that must not be put off to the last minute.

Instead of using the P.R. election as a last chance to have a fling at the taxpayers' expense, Cambridge officials, who are seeking to appropriate a fantastically large amount of money for the election, might better retain a recognized expert as Director of the Count and give the city the efficient and representative kind of election that is possible under P.R.

Guardian of Art

For a long time now it has been an axiom that the European art student must tour the American galleries to complete his study of the old masters. Could the painters of those earlier works know of the present conflict, they would probably take comfort from that very fact.

An unusual incident which occurred the other day in Boston is an interesting reminder of the role of guardianship the United States has been called upon to play. A woman wandered into the Museum of Fine Arts, looking for Renoir's "Girl with Cat." Though fifty-nine years have passed since the picture was painted, Dr. George H. Edgell, Director of the Museum, was not long in identifying his visitor as Gabrielle, the golden-haired model (now Mrs. Conrad Slade) to whom an entire chapter is devoted in Vollard's biography of the French artist. The painting, which is well known, happens to be in the Whittemore collection at Saugatuck, Connecticut.

The increasing value of United States collections is due less to war than to a development which began many years ago.

It must be half a century since Isabella Stewart Gardner gathered together, at great personal effort and sacrifice, the Giottos, Tiepolos, Rembrandts, Holbeins which have made an important center of Fenway Court, in Boston. About the same time three Bostonian travelers, depending entirely on their own taste and acumen, were investing their personal funds in Oriental art which, later given to the Museum of Fine Arts, in Boston, came to be recognized as the finest of such collections outside of China and Japan. Throughout the United States other instances of similar good judgment and effort are observable.

While the American student who, under normal conditions, would be on his way to Paris or Fontainebleau, or Rome or Florence, must pursue his studies at home, he has access to a constantly growing source of art long cherished across the sea, and much gratitude is due those individuals who had the foresight and the will to spend their money in such a useful cause.

Mr. Justice Brandeis

Long before Louis D. Brandeis became an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, he had established his character as an indefatigable searcher for facts. He believed that if one found out enough about the roots of a case in human behavior the solution to the dispute would appear.

When he submitted a brief in support of the constitutionality of an Oregon law limiting the employment of women workers to a ten-hour day, he devoted ninety-seven pages to data on the effects of factory conditions and three pages to citations of legal precedents. His espousal of such causes as this, his opposition to a proposed merger of all transportation facilities in southern New England, and his advocacy of savings bank life insurance in Massachusetts caused a great outcry to be raised when President Woodrow Wilson in 1916 nominated him for the supreme bench.

Commenting with approval on the Senate vote which at length confirmed him, The Christian Science Monitor at that time said editorially:

> He has attacked the traditional sacredness of vested rights, he has attacked privilege, he has attacked methods in financial, commercial, and industrial organization that in these recent years have been under condemnation of a school of thought of which he is a very able exponent. . . .
>
> It has been difficult, and in some cases seemingly impossible, for certain of the opponents of Mr. Brandeis to credit him with worthy motives in his warfare against social and industrial injustice. . . .
>
> Yet, strange to say, the man . . . has thrown aside a magnificent professional career, a lucrative practice, and all hope of personal notoriety that he may give himself over to the service of his country, if in one of the most honorable, still in one of the least spectacular posts it has to offer to a distinguished citizen.

Mr. Justice Brandeis, however, illumined that post with such industry, sincerity, and scholarship that he earned in time the respect of many who had opposed his appointment. If his career as a member of the Court gives encouragement to trust that other more recent appointees will carry with dignity the high standard of justice, it is well to point out that he ultimately commanded this respect because his liberalism proved deeply and broadly grounded in that historic base of liberalism—solicitude for the freedom of the individual.

Our Readers Say—

An Academy of Democracy?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Hitler's ultimate defeat will come about through his inability to kill the inner spirit and convictions of those he would enslave by brute force. Witness the tension in Norway. Witness the brewing storm in France. Witness the fomentation in every single country he has occupied thus far.

Hourly America arms to strengthen her military might. That is important. But is it enough?

Is it not of grave importance that we fortify the spirit of the American people so that they fully understand and exemplify the ideals for which this Nation stands.

We cannot be blind to the vicious propaganda that is seeping into this land of ours. We cannot close our ears to the ranting of those who are too blind or confused to have the interests of democracy at heart. Mere recrimination will not undo the damage.

Establishment of an Academy of Democracy has been proposed by Dr. Frederick Kettner of New York. It is a constructive, vitally important proposal. With headquarters in Washington, D. C., such an academy would have subsidiary centers in the forty-eight States where the work of the central bureau would be carried forward. There would be a dynamic democracy press—a newspaper subsidized by the United States Government, to be distributed throughout the Nation. The radio and movies would be utilized. A youth movement throughout the country could be stimulated and directed by the Academy. Classes would include courses in leadership for those who wish to understand democracy adequately and work for the realization of its unselfish ideals.

Such an Academy would have far-reaching influence. It would bring clarity and strength to the individual. It would weld a Nation of such individuals so that we would not only be militarily equipped but mentally equipped to stand our ground in this time of great crisis.

BLANCHE FREUND

New York

Declaration of War?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many Americans who favor aid to Britain and even Russia, and who passionately desire the destruction of Hitlerism, still fall short of the logical conclusion of their attitude—an American declaration of war against Germany.

They shrink from this decision, first because they think any declaration of war is inhuman, no matter how inhuman the enemy; and second, they have the strange notion that aid to Britain and Russia will automatically cease because we will need our war materials for our own fight. . . .

But such a declaration would actually benefit the United States. First, it would definitely decide the issue. . . .

Second, our flow of arms to Britain and Russia would not cease; it would be intensified and quickened at once. American battlefronts will be where they are now, where the actual fighting is heaviest against Hitler; in Russia and in the Atlantic and in North Africa.

The United States was never neutral in thought or spirit. Then why should it be in action? And if the United States is fighting Hitler's sea weapons, then we are at war, declared or undeclared.

Therefore, to maintain the fiction of having stayed out of this war so far, simply because the isolationist minority party says we have done so, is to play a child's game of make-believe. With a formal, legal declaration of war against Germany on the books, Britain and Russia will get the impetus they badly need.

A practical application of the idea is this: If Britain must stand another winter of heavy bombings, she might be so war-weary as to consider a negotiated peace; but with the United States beside her Hitler could not consider any political maneuverings to foster a negotiated peace, for there would be no powerful neutral nation to appeal to—and our isolationists will have nothing to say about it.

A declaration of war against Germany is our best insurance. Let us not be afraid to pay the premium!

HAROLD CABOT

New York

Women and Beer Ads

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The United Brewers Association hit the inside front page of several popular magazines this month with a very insidious piece of propaganda. The article is directed toward women and insinuates that a woman is pretty old-fashioned and stupid if she can't appreciate beer. It recommends that beer be kept in the home all the time and the young folks encouraged to drink it. It said that by keeping them home—drinking beer—one could keep them out of trouble. The truth of the matter is there isn't any better way known to mankind, unless it would be with morphine, to prepare children to get in trouble than to develop them into alcoholics by the beer route. One bottle of beer will give most anyone but a drunkard a mild sense of intoxication. Many of the most deplorable drunks drink beer almost exclusively.

It would be a grand thing if the good people in this country who are wide-awake to errors such as these would back the temperance organizations for a million-dollar advertising campaign to educate the people as to the harm that is done by drinking any kind of alcoholic beverages, regardless of how small the alcohol content is supposed to be.

BILL MCNUTT

Emporia, Kan.

Rattlesnakes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a westerner I wish to "protest" the labelling of Nazi attackers in the Atlantic by the President as "rattlesnakes." Rattlesnakes never fail to give warning before striking.

Sioux Falls, S. D. YORK SAMPSON

[Editor's Note—Well, Hitler made non-aggression pacts with most of the countries he afterward invaded.]

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Maybe the Sail Has Something to Do With It

THE ANCHOR SEEMS TO BE SLIPPING!
THE ADMINISTRATION
WAGES AND FARM PRICES
INFLATION
EFFORTS TO KEEP BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL PRICES DOWN

London's Hyde Park Has a New Activity

It was that high old-fashioned bath which pointed the way to Hyde Park. Murmurs of complaint from the family had been growing more frequent until one day it was carelessly hazarded: "Why don't you go to the Hyde Park 'blitz' dump to see if you can get a second-hand bath that we can get into without doing gymnastic feats." So off I went to Rotten Row.

But I was too late.

"Sorry, Miss, but we're all sold out of baths," the Man in the Little Wooden Hut told me. "Can let you have a water-tank, a fireplace or a chimney-pot, but that's about all."

I pointed questioningly to a glistening white bath lying on its side on the brick road like a beached boat.

"Sorry. It's sold—just waitin' to be collected. In fact, we shut up shop here in a day or so—that is, of course, unless there's another big blitz and we get some more stock—but that doesn't seem likely. We're just waitin' for the gas company to collect a few odd meters."

Yes, he'd had a good season, he agreed, selling off "blitz" salvage in the biggest open-air market London has ever seen. "Rather like being in charge of ten Caledonian Markets all lumped into one," he observed.

* * *

I looked around at this scene just off Rotten Row. No horseback rider of pre-war days could have visualized it as it was now. Great mountains of rubble, stacks of scrap iron, refrigerators, oven doors, bed springs, doors, fireplaces—all classified in piles according to salvage value in the best traditions of old junk sellers.

A pile of great blocks of masonry looked like the product of a stone quarry. This, too, is all sold. Great round pillars—portals which have probably overlooked the red carpet put out to welcome distinguished guests to fashionable town houses—lie forlornly awaiting collection.

The chug, chug, chug of the crane obtrudes itself into the rustling of the elms, oaks, beeches and chestnuts in the avenue. Biting into the great mounds of brick and rubble this crane transfers basketfuls into the waiting trucks. Large loads go off to road contractors, little loads to suburban dwellers wishing to make up the garden path or build a new rockery. And it's sold by the yard—shilling a yard and you pay at the County Hall. Then come back with your receipt and collect the goods.

But this is not the only activity which has transformed the wartime face of Hyde Park. The censor will not permit some new features to be talked about, but flourishing allotments are there for all to see. Filled with potatoes, carrots, cabbages, tomatoes, onions, etc., they now replace some of the greenswards of former days. Air-raid shelter entrances, draped with the festoons of crawling marrow plants appear here and there. And chickens flutter about pecking for bits around wooden huts.

* * *

But despite its preoccupation with national service, the Park goes on providing amusement for Londoners who snatch at it eagerly in their all-too-brief leisure periods. A few horseback riders trot around the Row. The putting green attracts its patrons. Women are now keen competitors with men for a game of bowls. The rowboats on the Serpentine are in use most fine days, while young people sun themselves on the Lido or splash in the swimming pool. The Forces have football matches on Saturday afternoons. Under the colored umbrellas outside the tea pavilion across the bridge in the gardens, customers vie with each other in attracting the sparrows to their tables. The rabbits rear large families in the Faery Dell.

As for the dogs, they find that bomb craters add fresh interest to the afternoon's romp. An over-exuberant four-footer occasionally gets into trouble through beating up the sheep grazing by the lake.

But it's not only the Scotties, the French poodles, the cairns, the Dandie Dinmonts and their canine friends who do the barking in Hyde Park. The orators in the region of the Marble Arch gate still give tongue to nonstop declamation. There's no censorship of free speech, and at this particular spot it's apt to be very free.

On my way home as I passed the Albert Memorial, the sound of high-stepping hoofs drew my attention to a cabriolet as it came round the bend. A coachman was driving. Two ladies in Victorian bonnets sat bolt upright beneath the canopy. One of them raised her lorgnette. She regarded thoughtfully the silhouette of Albert the Good on his emblazoned throne high above the scarlet flowers of the runner beans on the allotment plots. Her lips moved as she spoke to her companion. It might have been interesting to hear her comments on this Brave New World.

MELITA SPRAGGS

The Wide Horizon

College Editors Are Reflectors

By William R. Frye

Behind the scenes in happy-go-lucky, paper-strewn editorial offices of America's college newspapers—where headlines are headlines, editorials sizzle, and journalism is a grand adventure—a battle has been raging these last few months: good-natured, hard-fought, and of considerable importance to the Nation.

America's college editors have been debating their policy on the war. Like the other young men and women on their campuses, they have been asking searching questions about their country's proper role in the world conflict.

How they decided, almost with one voice, that the United States must now throw all its mighty power directly into the fight for democracy, is one story. That story has been told.

What went on behind the scenes is another story, yet to be put down in black and white.

Not so long ago, I joined editorial conferences in the pleasantly stuffy and atmospheric "sanctum" of a college paper, rolling up mental sleeves and plunging into the rough-and-tumble verbal battle which accompanied the formulation of editorial policy.

* * *

We took the matter seriously, very seriously. What the paper said on the "ed page" put us on record for all time. It was the voice of every editor (we were all "editors") speaking. We were morally committed to defend the policy in the dormitories with hypercritical roommates.

So, sprawled informally about the room, three on a chair, six on a couch, many more on the floor, squatting on rugs that had seen better days, we fired candid comments, questions, and observations in the general direction of the president and the "exec" board.

Discussions waged warm; authorities—notably "profs"—were cited; and evidence was submitted to show the prevailing college trend and consequent necessity of a particular stand.

We never admitted among ourselves, of course, that the prevailing student attitude influenced our decisions; we were leaders, not followers, of contemporary thought, we fancied. But the influence was there.

Out of the free give and take, an essence was ultimately distilled, and some editorial writer was assigned to put it into words.

How well he did his job could be discerned by reading the "comment book" the next day, where scrawled expletives and super-candid comments were normal and praise was abnormal.

Now the Harvard Crimson has such a comment book, and I was privileged to look inside the day after a leading editorial said America must align itself "completely" with Britain, China, and Russia, "though it means all-out war."

This stand was a far cry from earlier Crimson blasts; it reversed the former policy in so many words. It should have been a very controversial "ed," and the comment book should have been nearly bursting aflame.

What I saw was a remarkable chorus of adjectives like "superb," "terrific," and "finest"; phrases like "should have been said a long time ago" and "at last we stand on a solid platform." One enthusiastic editor wrote: "This ed is not only a masterpiece, it is a very good masterpiece."

* * *

Questioning the president, John C. Robbins, Jr., of Cleveland Heights, Ohio, I learned that the editorial conference preceding it had been surprisingly harmonious, that there had been little difference there.

Harvard's newspapermen—and presumably the college behind them—were practically unanimous that "a war worth fighting is worth fighting well," as the editorial said.

I wonder whether the same story could not be told of the western and middle western colleges—of the University of Kansas, where editors said convoying "should have been done long ago"; of the University of Wisconsin, where the paper asked repeal of the Neutrality Law, asserting it was passed "in a moment of anti-war hysteria"; of the University of California at Los Angeles, where student newspapermen told America it could not "sit back and ignore the pleas of civilization in Europe."

I do not know. But I feel sure their editorials can be trusted to be the composite convictions of the staff, democratically arrived at, not the opinion of a single editor or of a small group of editorial writers. I know these newspapermen have been weighing their printed words very carefully.

And it is that fact which lends to their courageous stand the significance of America's college youth speaking.

Mirror of World Opinion

Recognition of de Gaulle

Recognition of the de Gaullist movement would . . . throw the weight of American prestige on the side of those fighting for freedom and the liberation of France. It would put French ships in American ports and French gold in American vaults within reach of the government-in-exile. It likewise would open up for the United States French colonial possessions in Africa held by the Free French forces for air and naval bases.

There is no other logical course to pursue than to recall Ambassador Leahy from Vichy and send him to the Free French National Council in London.—*The Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Ky.

Not Safe Unarmed

For a long period there was little occasion for merchant ships to be armed, except perhaps in a few unpoliced areas of the Pacific. Merchant ships were in little danger until the appearance of the submarine on the high seas during the last World War. And our arming of merchantmen then came very shortly before our declaration of war.

Only for a few brief periods in the history of sea navigation has it been safe for merchant vessels to be unarmed. And this, certainly, does not seem to be one of those periods.—*Chicago Daily News.*

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